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THE RADICAL MASS MEETING.

Large Crowd Inside and Outside of Cooper Institute.

Resolutions and Speeches on National and State Politics.

Congress Approved and Municipal Corruptions Denounced.

Letter from Gov. Fenton on the Questions at Issue.

Speeches by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Senator Wilson, and Others.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was crowded to overflowing last evening by an enthusiastic audience assembled for the purpose of ratifying the Radical Republican State nominations. Every seat was filled, the aisles were all occupied, and from the lobbies the crowd was backed out into the square on the north side of the building. The front of the platform, and the pillars surrounding it were gracefully draped with the national colors, while slender star-spangled streamers were gracefully festooned overhead. Over a small bust of WASHINGTON, at the rear of the platform, was suspended a beautiful blue silk flag, on which were emblazoned in letters of gold, "Unconditional Loyalty." On the wall on either side of the platform, were the mottoes: "Traitors of 1861, DAVIS, LEE & Co." "Traitors of 1866, JOHNSON, Bread, Butter & Co." Many ladies were in the assembly, and some few occupied seats upon the platform, sitting side by side with some of our most distinguished citizens. Throughout the evening there was a great pressure about the doors of the hall from persons outside, who pushed and struggled for a position from which they could see and hear the speakers. The greatest good humor prevailed, and those who were unable to get in, eventually congregated around the stands which had been erected outside. A fine band of music was in attendance, and previous to the opening of the meeting, played a variety of national airs.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER called the meeting to order, and, in a few eloquent sentences, nominated as President of the meeting Hon. WM. L. DODGE, and he was unanimously chosen as such officer.

Mr. DODGE, on taking his seat, said that he was glad to see such a large assemblage of people who had come together for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Governor FENTON and the other names on that ticket. He said that the President had announced, in his travels through the country, that the questions at issue between Congress and himself were to be submitted to the people at the ballot-box this Fall. The speaker said this was all the people wanted; Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio have recorded their decision in reference to these issues, and New-York will respond in tones equally clear and ringing.

The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and adopted. There were upward of one hundred and fifty of these officers chosen. The following are the names of a few of them: Marshall O. Roberts, George Opdyke, Thomas C. Acton, Hon. John Cochrane, Simeon Draper, David Dudley Field, Richard A. McCurdy, Jeremiah H. Pangborn and George McKay.

Col. CONKLIN then read the following letter from Gov. FENTON, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by hearty applause:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 13, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—I cannot attend the meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 15th inst. to which you invite me; my public duties at the Capital will prevent.

The questions now agitating the public mind are of the gravest moment and interest, and they are such as could not be presented to any other people. It will not be forgotten that the gigantic war through which we have passed was prosecuted on behalf of the Government in defence of the supremacy of the ballot. The clearly expressed will of the nation is the supreme law of the land. Against an expression of this will, men, honored by large communities with public trust which they were ready to betray for purposes of guilty ambition, stimulated their States to revolt, and by crafty and dangerous devices, inflamed the passions of their people, until in a spirit of frantic and blind delusion they fired upon their own flag, and enveloped the whole land in the flame of war. The common traditions, the national pride, the sacred oath of fealty, these were all forgotten, scouted or ignored, and, under the ill-starred banner of rebellion, organized armies, marched to crush out the grand heritage of American freedom, and to reverse by force of arms the constitutional expression of the popular will. Patriotic men sprung from the various walks of labor and industry, from the schools and colleges, the fields and the workshops; fortunes were thrown into the scale, fireside circles were broken, and every household was made familiar with the perils of mutilation, captivity and death, in that common spirit of loyalty and devotion which prompted the fixed resolve, from the hour that Sumter fell, that the Union our fathers had established should stand, and that the rights and liberties of a free people, secured by covenant, should be maintained in blood. These patriot forces trampled out the fires of rebellion; the principle of popular government was indicated, and the leaders and armies of the conspirators surrendered as prisoners of war the weapons with which they sought the destruction of their country.

To the representatives of these Committees, who thus organized to destroy our liberties, we are urged to commit, *at once and without guarantees*, the authority to legislate for us; to award justice to the soldiers and sailors by whom they were subdued; to determine whether the public debt shall be paid; and to claim undue preponderance of representation in the National Councils—and a disproportionate vote in the Electoral College, as a reward for a defeated and treasonable attempt to subvert the Government.

Places are now claimed in the Senate and House of Representatives for men, who foreswore their allegiance to the Constitution, and held office under the usurpation of DAVIS and his associate conspirators. Such an assumption is against the common sense of the country. It is plain that on the dissolution of the rebel armies, there was no lawful local government in any of the insurgent States; nor was there any power in the people of those States to regain the status they lost by organized rebellion. The State action which they now invoke to excuse individuals from the penalties of personal crime, disabled them as communities from resuming, without the consent of the people on whom they made war, a participation in governing them by claiming the places abdicated for the purposes of treason. Their right of representation as States being thus practically suspended by their own act, what power is competent to reinstate them to their former relations to the Government? Evidently it is not in the States themselves, independent of Congressional sanction or recognition. There is no lawful local Executive to call an election; and no lawful local Government under which such an election can be made. The Federal Government is to determine what shall be the terms of restoration. It is a question for the sovereign power, and with us the sovereign is not the President, but the people. Under the Constitution, the will of the people is to be expressed through its representatives in Congress assembled. The simple duty of the President is to execute their will, thus expressed. By interposing his veto he may compel them to express it by a two-third vote, but it is the will of the poeple, and not his will which is expressed; and it is not by his vote, but by the vote of Congress that it has the force of a popular law.

With unerring judgment and forecast, the martyred LINCOLN appreciated the question in its true aspect; and in commissioning loyal men with the simple powers of military Governors, he provided for the present peace; while he recognized in the people in Congress assembled, the only competent authority to restore permanent civil government in the insurgent States, under the Constitution they had foresworn—and to determine the conditions under which they should be restored to their practical relations in the Union. Such is the common judgment of the loyal States. Such is the clear conviction and the firm demand of the mass of loyal men North and South. It is a question which belongs to the people and not to the President,—to the law-making power, and not to the agent whose duty it is to enforce the laws, and to obey them.

But it is claimed that the adoption of the amendment proposed by Congress ought not to be made a condition of representation; that however just in themselves, no constitutional safeguard should be provided which has not been passed upon in Congress by the insurgent States. The weakness of this position is too obvious to deceive any but those who advance it. The President is, doubtless, competent to proclaim the cessation of hostilities and the return of peace; but Congress alone can guarantee a republican form of government, to States which have subverted their own Governments established under the Constitution.

In the discharge of a high public trust, the present Congress has patiently and laboriously investigated the condition of that portion of the country convulsed by the recent rebellion; and, in a commendable spirit of moderation, it has proposed for adoption an amendment to the Constitution, so reasonable and appropriate to the existing state of affairs, that its propriety and justice are admitted even by those who oppose its adoption. The plan of adjustment thus presented is the only one before the people. It has the sanction of an overwhelming majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. It has been heartily and earnestly indorsed by the people of every State in which a general election have been held. It will receive the unanimous approval of all the States whose unwavering loyalty bore us triumphantly through the war. It is a noble and magnanimous peace offering, endered by Congress, in behalf of the people, to the misguided States which permitted themselves to be precipitated into rebellion by bold and reckless leaders, some of whom are now demanding instant and unconditional admission to seats in the governing Council of the Nation. Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

Messrs. F. A. Conklin, Francis A. Thomas, Owen W. Brennan, John Fitch, Charles A. Dana, Committee.

As the reading of the letter was concluded three hearty cheers were given for Gov. FENTON, and three more for the ticket. Letters were also read from Gov. HAWLEY of Connecticut, Gov. CURTIN of Pennsylvania, and Gov. MARCUS L. WARD of New-Jersey.

IRA O. MILLER, Esq., the read a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. These resolves indorsed and ratified the platform and resolutions at Syracuse; applauded the legislation of Congress; animadverted upon and rebuked the President's plan of reconstruction; paid a tribute of praise to the soldiers and sailors and to Southern loyalists; offered sympathy to the oppressed of all nations; approved the modification by Congress of the Neutrality laws; invited coöperation with the Radical Party of all those who favor progressive, economical and efficient administration of the Government of the City and State, by securing the election of the Fenton and Woodford ticket, and closed by indorsing the nominations to Congress of CHARLES S. SPENCER and Hon. WM. E. DODGE, from the Sixth and Eighth Districts respectively.

After the reading of the resolutions, the President introduced Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Ex-Vice-President of the United States, as the first speaker:

SPEECH OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Mr. HAMLIN was received with great applause, the audience rising to their feet, giving hearty cheers. He said: These generous plaudits spring from patriotic hearts. They are not the tribute to an individual, but they are the expression of patriotic men to all the loyal men in all the country. Gentlemen, you have never met within these walls or elsewhere when matters of graver import challenged your attention than those you have met to consider to-night. We are just out of a war unequaled in ancient or modern times. You are just on the eve of an election in the Empire State, in which you are to express, so far as that State may be concerned, the terms and conditions upon which rebellion is to be closed. (Cheers.) And with myself, I doubt not that all of you are earnestly in favor of the period of time when all the States can be restored to the proper relations in the Union. You, with myself, will hail with delight the earliest hour when commerce shall assume all its relations; when manufactures again shall be encouraged, and everything that shall spring from the prosperity of a common country. And brave as are our sons—and that bravery has been tested upon a thousand well-fought battle-fields—there are some things we dare not do. We dare not agree to any terms that shall close this rebellion, except they be based upon true and commendable principles of right, liberty and justice. [Cheers.] We dare not agree to any terms that shall not satisfy us, as reasonable men, that this terrible struggle is never again to be heralded upon the country. [Cheers.] We dare not agree to any terms that shall not vindicate our lamented and noble President, who went down a martyr. [Cheers.] We dare not agree to any terms that shall not vindicate 300,000 noble sons who went down to patriotic graves. [Cheers.] And if possibly there be any other terms and conditions more important, in the name of the good faith of our country, we dare not agree to any terms that shall not protect now and forever every loyal man in all the rebel States that stood by us, when it was life and death with them to do it. [Loud cheering.] These things might have been accomplished long ago, but for the complicity thrown about the subject by the Executive. But until they can be so accomplished and established, if it be not until the end of time, we cannot agree to it until we secure these terms and conditions. [Cheers.] Otherwise we will leave it to our children and our children's children to battle on. But when that period of time shall come, be it sooner or later, we will rejoice with all others that it has come. [Cheers.] And now, my friends, what is the condition of the country, what has complicated it, and why have not these conditions, long ere now, been determined? I answer, it is only because the Executive of the country sought to do the work that belonged to you. [Cheers.] It is only because he sought, over the Legislative Department of the Government, which alone was the power to determine the conditions—he sought outside of that to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which it was to be done. I affirm here now, and I am as confident of it as I am of any fact I cannot know mathematically, that had he done just what was his duty to do—held the rebel States in military subjection, called Congress together, and submitted the matter to them for their deliberation—peace, and quiet, and prosperity, and everything desirable for us would this day have reigned all over the land. But instead of doing that he sought to prescribe his terms, and his conditions, and then to make himself superior to the Legislative branch of the Government, and there is the whole complicity of the matter. It rests upon the President and his swinging round the circle when he has been attempting to array the people against their own servants, against that branch of the Government which is particularly their portion of it—while he has been doing that and assuming that they are attempting to concentrate power in themselves, which may be dangerous to liberty; while he has been doing that, we affirm again that he has added complicity to the difficulties that already existed. He tells you that there is great danger that power will be concentrated in 300 men while he wants it diffused in one man. [Laughter.] Now what has he done? The legislative branch of your Government, by the Constitution, is clothed with the sole power of making laws. The Executive has the power to execute those laws. What has he been doing? In the first place, he has assumed to appoint civil Governors for these States. By virtue of what authority, let me ask any man? He then undertook to prescribe his terms and conditions; to which I make no objection so far as they went, although a man may exercise a power illegally in attempting to do a good thing. And in this Convention which was held over here in Philadelphia I think on the 14th day of August, made up, as a gallant soldier said out West, from stragglers from the army—in that Convention one of your own distinguished citizens, Gen. DIX, on being called on to preside over that meeting, said that "the President, without grant of power in the Constitution, has seen fit to prescribe the terms upon which they were to be restored." What power was there if not in the Constitution? And then Gen. DIX continued that the President, without a grant of power, having prescribed these terms, it was a breach of good faith for Congress to prescribe other terms. The logic of which was that a man having no business to prescribe terms, the body of men having that business to do ought not to do it. Now that was a fair exhibition of the statesmanship of that Convention—I mean the Convention that sat with padlocks on their lips, and DOOLITTLE holding the keys, [laughter]—I mean that Convention where they walked up the aisle two and two; and if you refer to the 8th chapter of Genesis, at the 8th verse, you will find there described precisely the manner in which the ammals went into the ark. [Laughter.] That good book says that beasts, clean and unclean, fowls of the air and creeping things went into the ark. [Laughter.] And the President repeated precisely the same idea in one of his luminous speeches made in circling round the country the other day, when he said that he, having prescribed his terms and conditions, it was improper, unjust and illegal for Congress to do what it was constitutionally and legally authorized to do. Not only in that, but in other matters he has exceeded his powers. He has, in flat violation of the Constitution, put the military power of the State under the direction of a man who had no earthly power to command it. I refer to his dispatch to Attorney-General HERON, in Louisiana, where he puts the power in that man to suppress a meeting which was as legally called as this you are holding here to-night. And he might with just as much propriety telegraph to Mayor HOFFMAN—who wants to be Governor, but will never be Governor—to disperse this meeting, as he had to telegraph to Attorney-General HERON to disperse that meeting in New-Orleans. More than that, he has been appointing his creatures—for they are worthy of no other name—to office after they have been rejected by the Senate. Now, your Constitution provides expressly that the President shall nominate and the Senate shall confirm. The Senate rejected them. The Senate has adjourned. He has gone and appointed those individuals to offices in violation of the Constitution, and by which the Senate becomes a nullity. Again, Congress passed a law that no man should be appointed to office and receive the emoluments thereof who could not take what was called the iron-clad oath—that he was not voluntarily engaged in the rebellion. That was awful radical! Yet ABRAHAM LINCOLN approved that law. And in utter violation of that law, all over the rebel States, when loyal men were to be found all through them, the President appointed rebels to office who could not take that oath. These were all things that were calculated to add to the complicity and difficulty under which the Government was laboring. There are several other points to which I would allude to-night, but I must be brief, because there are others present to address you. I affirm that in all these acts the President of the United States is guilty before God of high crimes and misdemeanors. [Cheers.] What is the course which we propose to pursue to extricate the country from its present condition? That belongs to Congress, and I will not now refer to it particularly. But it is for us to stand by our own Representatives. [Cheers.] I am very willing to admit that there was a period of time when I had very anxious fears that our Representatives in Congress might have failed to approach the Executive in the proper manner—that there might be some acts which our Senators and Representatives might have performed that might have kept the Legislative and Executive Departments in harmonious action. But after a careful examination of the whole matter I have come to the settled conviction about which there can be no doubt, that they did all that men could do without sacrificing their manhood, and if they had done that they would have disgraced us. When they found the thresholds of the White House trod by red-handed rebels, when they found the Executive open to them and deaf to loyalty, they had nothing to do but to meet the issue the Executive had offered. They did meet it, and we will stand by them. [Cheers.] Now what is the best road out of it? Well the only road—not that it is the only road I individually would like to travel—it is to adopt amendments which they have presented to us. There are some things in those amendments which, individually, I might well wish were out; but they tell us, and I have no doubt they tell us truthfully, that they were the very best terms they could present to us. That being the state of things, we take them in the hope that what will be better and hereafter required will flow from them. [Cheers.] If I could have had my way, I would have said that no man, however dark his skin, that went into the field beneath the starry flag above my head—I would have said that he should have participated in the Government whose life he helped to save. [Cheers.] I would have desired that whatever were the conditions, that at least they should have embraced impartial suffrage. [Cheers.] But we take the issue precisely as it is presented to us, in the belief that it will be the basis of accomplishing what will be just and right in the future. And now let me very briefly invite your attention to what this Radical Congress has done. This word radical, how much has been said about it? I do not know, for I do not get much within their domestic circles, but I incline to think that Democrats teach their nurses to hush their babes with the cry of "Radical." The only objection I make to Congress is that they did not come up to the full standard of right. I accept what they did, because they tell me it was the best thing they could do; and of that we have no doubt. Let me run a brief parallel between what Congress and the President propose. They propose that the Constitution shall be so amended that every man born under the flag shall be an American citizen. Won't some kind friend tell me what he is if he is not an American citizen? It is said inasmuch as you have incorporated that principle in the statute book, why put it into the Constitution? The answer is plain and clear, because we are told that in several of the States they will not regard the law. Can you conceive, my friends, of any man or any body of men who will deny the right of any person born within your borders protection to his person and his property? That is all there is in the Civil Rights Bill or the amendment. Another thing is that the rebel debt shall not be paid and our own shall be inviolate. That is a thing that comes home to the pocket nerves of every man. The Philadelphia Convention and the President himself tells us that he has imposed a condition that it shall not be paid, and that nobody wants it paid. The question of repudiation, Mr. HAMLIN continued, would certainly mingle in the party politics of the day. Democrats whom he knew said they would preach that doctrine hereafter. By another amendment, if there is any class of persons in the community not allowed the right of suffrage they shall not be counted in the basis of representation, but the basis shall be upon the voters. If this is not adopted it will take about two and a half white men in New-York to offset one ex-rebel, white-faced soldier in South Carolina. If the Democrats are disposed to meet the issue by affirming that it takes two and a half of their number to be equal to one ex-rebel soldier, I am not going into a controversy with them; but I say that every man in this City of New-York who earns his livelihood by the sweat of his brow, is the peer of every white man all over God's earth. [Cheers.] The power of guaranteeing a Republican form of government is vested in Congress; and no Government which gives in one State a power to a man which it requires two and a half to exercise in another State, is republican in form.

The speaker concluded with an earnest appeal for Republicans to go to work and triumphantly elect their candidates.

General and Senator HENRY L WILSON was next introduced to the audience, and was received with cheer upon cheer. When order was restored he said:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: As I listened to the eloquent and able address of Mr. HAMLIN to-night I could not but reflect upon the great loss the nation sustained in losing him from the ticket in 1864, and substituting ANDREW JOHNSON over him. Had the duties of our Chief Executive office devolved upon Mr. HAMLIN the cause of justice, humanity, civilization and Christianity would have been assured. We never would be compelled to bow our heads in sorrow and shame to see our Chief Magistrate making so ridiculous a display as we have recently been compelled to look upon. In the few passing moments allotted to me this evening, and they must be few, indeed, for there are other and more able speakers waiting to address you, I have a few words to say to the veteran Republicans of the State of New-York. I tell you, men of this City, you who rolled up a magnificent majority for JOHN C. FREMONT—you who carried ABRAHAM LINCOLN in your hearts in 1860 and again in 1864—I say to you that you are this day and this hour engaged in the same great struggle that you have been so nobly engaged in for the past seven years. The bullets of our noble soldiers gallantly and satisfactorily crushed the rebels in arms, but the ballots of the people must this Fall crush out the spirit and principles which stood at the back of those rebel armies. When rebel army after rebel army laid down its arms and its battle flags at the feet of our soldiers, they laid down the principles of rebellion, and with those principles they laid down the grand incentive of the war—slavery. The rebellion at this time lay crushed and humbled at our feet. The military power of the country was victorious, and our battle-scarred heroes came home to receive a nation's gratitude. The rebels were then ready to accept any terms we chose to dictate. The leaders came to us and told us how they had been dragged into the rebellion, and how little they had to do with it. But ANDREW JOHNSON has, by his policy, once more given power to those men who sought to destroy the Government, and has placed those States so recently in rebellion under the control and in the power of the leaders of the rebellion. Before God, the nations and the American people, we charge that he took those abject rebels, at the very moment when they were abjectly craving mercy at the feet of the nation, and restored them to power. Those States are to-day as much under the control of those rebel leaders as ever they were when JEFFERSON DAVIS claimed to be President of them all. Before the body of the martyred LINCOLN was laid in its tomb at Springfield, ambitious bad men like the BLAIRS surrounded the newly installed President and whispered in his ear that it was feasible for him to raise a political party of his own. They said to him that if he would cut loose from the Radical element of the North and affiliate with the Conservatives both North and South he could secure the Presidency for the next term, and by judicious management, would be able to wield the power of his office throughout his generation. He listened to these words of folly, but he did not know the hearts of the people. I said to him in January last, on my return from a tour through the country, that I found the people everywhere in favor of exacting additional guarantees from the South, and in favor of demanding protection for the emancipated bondsmen. He said that I was mistaken, and that eighteen-twentieths of the people were in favor of his policy. I assured him again that the people who elected him to office wished to be positively assured that the South had repented of its errors, and would do that which is right in the future; that the people who had elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President had prayed and struggled for this grand principle of human freedom, and that he, in the name of the people, had promised freedom to all. But ANDREW JOHNSON has been misled—he has been surrounded by unprincipled men who have deceived him. Our only remedy now lies in the people—they must sustain their representatives. The loyal States must be true to humanity, to justice, and to their civilization. I say to you, citizens of the State of New-York, the eyes of nations are upon you. Other States have set an example of fidelity, but this great State will have a tremendous influence upon the country. Mr. SEWARD, while swinging round the circle, said he thought this State would give 40,000 majority in favor of the President's policy. I do not think any of the gentlemen of that little party are to be depended upon—their swinging round the circle so much upset their equilibrium considerably. In all great struggles through which this nation has passed the Republican Party has stood forth as the representative of liberty, humanity and Christianity—it has been the champion of everything pure and holy. It contains a greater amount of intellectual culture and true intelligence than any other party that ever existed. The speaker here mentioned the various great political measures which had been espoused by the Republican Party—the non-extension of Slavery, the repudiation of the infamous Lecompton Constitution, opposition to the Dred Scott decision, &c.—and continued: When the standard of rebellion was raised in the land the Republican Party stood by the flag of the country, and for four years poured out its best blood upon the field of battle. No one of that party ever fired upon that flag or murdered those who upheld it. It organized the grandest armies the world ever saw, and fought over 600 battles; it launched a most powerful navy, whose vessels scoured every ocean and every sea; it blotted out Slavery at the capital of the nation and extinguished forever the black code; it stood by the Emancipation Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and thanked God for it; it carried the Constitutional Amendment, the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill, and everywhere and on all occasions has it borne the standard of liberty. Had ANDREW JOHNSON been true to his party, to his country and to his God, our work would now have been complete. But what the people have now to do is to stand by the work of their own hands and sustain the representatives they have chosen. Will you do it? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Pennsylvania, and Iowa, and Ohio and Vermont have pointed out the path of duty. The speaker declared himself in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, although he said he would have gone further than that did—he would have disfranchised the rebel leaders. He declared that the Southern States were in the Union as much as ever they were, but that they could not get into Congress until they showed signs of repentance. When they do this we will show them that the great Republican party entertains "charity for all, malice toward none." But we have work to do yet, and I say to you, organize and prepare for the struggle. Do not depend upon loud talking and singing, but work, work, work, and you can roll up in this State at the coming election, from twenty-five to fifty thousand majority for the principles of liberty and humanity.

When the speaker concluded he was saluted with three rousing cheers. While he was speaking the Ninth Ward Spencer Club marched to the hall with a band playing, and transparencies brightly illuminated. The colors and transparencies were placed at the rear of the stage, showing the motto "For Congress, CHARLES S. SPENCER."

Loud and continued calls were then made for Gen. FREMONT, but the Chairman announced that he was not present.

Col. MARTIN D. TOWNSEND, of Troy; Col. MCKEAN, and Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, of New-York, and Judge PASCHAL, of Texas, then followed in brief and well-rounded speeches, which were received by the audience with evident satisfaction. The hour of 11 had now come, and the vast assemblage of Unionists dispersed to seek their homes.

Outside.

The outside meeting was as much larger than the inside as the open square fronting the Cooper Institute is larger than the Hall. Both were full, and if the former will hold three thousand people it is safe to say that double that number congregated in the latter. There were three stands erected for speakers, and around each gathered a multitude of listeners, including not few of the female sex. A profusion of bunting adorned the front of Cooper Institute, and miniature flags were suspended overhead on cords stretched in different directions from the Institute to the Bible House and across the Bowery to the buildings on the opposite side. These, together with skyrockets and Roman candles that constantly illuminated the scene, and the inspiring strains of music from the various Republican clubs that arrived one after another upon the ground, imparted life and animation to the outside meeting far beyond what was felt inside.

STAND NO. 1.

The meeting at this stand was organized by the election of JAMES M. THOMSON, as President, and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was introduced as the first speaker. He was followed by Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, who set forth the reasonableness of the conditions proposed by Congress, and the duty of the late rebels against the Government to accept the conditions with thankfulness.

CHAS. P. CROSBY, of Michigan, was the next speaker, and his speech was mainly devoted to a critical examination of the amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Congress, each of which was read and commented on, and its justice and moderation argued.

All the speeches at this stand were argumentative and free from clap-trap, and were listened to with close and respectful attention.

STAND NO. 2.

Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS was chosen Chairman of the meeting at this stand and responded in a long speech, after which he introduced Mr. BROOME, recently from Manchester, England, and a follower of BRIGHT and the Reform Party of that country. Mr. BROOME spoke at some length, urging his hearers to espouse the cause of freedom, humanity and right, which in this country was represented by the Republican Party. It was the duty of workingmen to oppose oppression everywhere and to vote with that party which seeks the elevation and enlightenment of the people instead of with those who advocate or justify slavery, and to keep the masses in darkness and ignorance. The people of America have the benefit of the experience of all past ages and nationalities, and they should strive to build up here civilization higher and nobler than the civilization of the past, and one that would elevate the human race and maintain the native dignity and brotherhood of men.

Gen. CONWAY, of New-Orleans, followed Mr. BROOME, and illustrated the workings of the President's policy in the Gulf States. He said that the wealthiest rebels in that section were the first ones pardoned by the President—men who were able to go to Washington and spend their thousands in obtaining pardons, and who, after they had obtained them, returned to the South and shook their pardons in the faces of the loyal men of that section, and defied them to do their worst. They openly proclaimed that the President was with them, and immediately commenced treating the Union men of the South as though they were outlaws, and claimed to be the only true champions of the Federal Government, and entitled to all its favors.

The next speaker was Mr. COLE, Senator elect of California, who discussed, in an argumentative and impassioned way, the issues between the President and Congress, and the abstract justice of the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

THE GERMAN STAND.

This stand, which was erected on the corner of Fourth-avenue and the Cooper Institute, was surrounded by representatives of the German population.

The meeting was called to order by GUSTAVUS LEVY, Esq., who proposed as Chairman, Coroner LOUIS NAUMANN, which nomination was accepted by the people.

On taking the Chair, Coroner NAUMANN made a few brief but pertinent remarks, in which he asserted that the Germans of the City of New-York would, despite all attempts to disaffect them from the party of liberty, still adhere to their old love, and aid to swell the majority of the Union ticket.

Eloquent addresses were made by Dr. PHILIP ENBOYER, Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE, Messrs. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, ADOLF ERBE, SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, Esq., and others. The meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for FENTON, WOODFORD, and the Union ticket.

The Fenian Arms Seized by the Government to be Given Up.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 15.

In pursuance of orders issued by the Attorney-General of the United States, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, United States District Attorney DART gave instructions to Gen. BARRY, commanding this military district, to turn over the arms seized from the Fenians in this city, and at other points within the military district, upon the giving of a bond in double the value of the arms, to be approved by Judge N. K. HALL, that the arms shall not be used in violation of the neutrality laws. There were twenty boxes of arms seized here, valued at $2,500. This general order was procured at the intervention of Hon. JAMES M. HUMPHREY of this city, the Cabinet taking the position that as the Government had abandoned the prosecution of the Fenian officers and soldiers, it could not consistently hold their private property.

Several thousand dollars worth of arms held at Erie, Oswego, Plattsburgh, Malone, Troy, and other places, will be turned over on the same terms. It is said by the Fenians that the arms will be sold to SANTA ANNA. P. O. DAY and T. B. GALLAGHER signed the bond.

The Goulding Patent Case Decided.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

The case of EBEN D. JORDAN in Equity *vs.* The Agawam Woolen Mill Company, which was argued before Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL in May last, was decided to-day in favor of the complainant, as the owner of the Goulding Patent All Woolen Machinery, by a decree sustaining the patent, and ordering a perpetual injunction against the sale of the machinery.

This is a final decision of a case which, as it affects one of the heaviest manufacturing interests of the country, is one of the most important ever argued in this Circuit.

R. R. CURTIS, E. W. STOUGHTON and BROOKS & BALL for complainant, CALEB CUSHING and JAMES B. ROBB for defendants.

Death of an Editor.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

A dispatch from Chicago announces the sudden death of Capt. JOHN CLARK in that city on Sunday. Capt. CLARK, previous to the war, was connected with the Boston *Courier*. Subsequently he held a Captain's commission as Commissary of Subsistence, and while in New-Orleans commenced the republication of the *Delta*, and afterwards established the Norfolk *Post*. He was about 40 years old.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 15.

A planing mill, carpenter's shop and two or three frame dwellings adjoining, belonging to H. KENNEDY, were burned about noon to-day; loss from $25,000 to $30,000.

Large Fire at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, C. W., Monday, Oct. 15.

A destructive fire occurred here yesterday. Many tenement-houses burned, and a large number of families turned out of their homes, losing everything.

Murderous Jealousy.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

GEORGE HAMMER, a young German, jealous of MARY HANER, to whom he was paying attention, attempted to kill her last night, and inflicted wounds with a jack-knife which it is thought will prove fatal. He fled, and has not yet been arrested.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Two Thousand Five Hundred Houses Burned.

Eighteen Thousand Persons Houseless.

Several Churches and Convents Destroyed.

Loss Estimated at Nearly Three Million Dollars.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 15.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire began in the house of Mr. TRUDEL, grocer, on St. Joseph-street, near the Jacques Cartier Market. Owing to the early hour of the morning, few people were about. The wind, which had blown half a gale from the east all night, had slightly abated, but still continued with such violence as to cause serious apprehensions, which were afterward unfortunately realized.

By the time the Fire Brigade reached the scene, TRUDEL's house was enveloped in flames. The sappers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting sufficient water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. Meantime the fire made rapid progress; no less than ten or twelve houses were on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides were ignited.

By 5:30 o'clock, eighty houses, all built of wood, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, were spreading in all directions. At 6:30, over one hundred and fifty houses were consumed.

The fire by this time had run along St. Joseph and Notre Dame des Anges streets to the junction of St. Valier-street, carrying everything before it. The church of La Congregation stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it.

Crossing St. Valier-street, the fire soon afterward spread into St. Sauvour, and among its hundreds of wooden houses, raged with defiant fury. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was thought that the houses to the eastward would be saved; but the fire crept back, continuing its work of destruction.

At 11 o'clock the whole centre of the district lying between St. Sauvour, and the lower streets running parallel with the river, was a charred and barren waste, and having nothing to feed on there, the conflagration distributed itself in opposite directions, the wind increasing again and blowing in gusts from every direction. Three separate conflagrations were observable at one time—St. Sauvour church, DUNN's soap and candle factory, RIES' rope-walk and other large buildings, were in flames.

Along St. Valier-street, towards the toll-gate, and the streets surrounding the General Hospital and Convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury, while at the back of Crown-street, along Prince Edwards, Jesuit and Rilard streets, the flames were creeping back and enveloping street after street in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the soldiers and the seamen of the *Aurora*.

The conflagration ceased at about 5 o'clock, when there was nothing more for it to feed on.

A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at two thousand five hundred, and the loss of real property at from two millions and a half to three millions of dollars. The number of persons rendered houseless is estimated at eighteen thousand.

The body of a man, burned almost to a crisp, was dragged out of a house in St. Sauvour, near St. Valier-street. It could not be identified.

Sergt. HUGHES, of the Royal Artillery, was blown up and badly though not dangerously burned.

Lieut. DOUGLAS, of the *Aurora*, was severely hurt by a falling building.

Several of the seamen received contusions, but as far as is known no one was seriously injured.

Lieut. BENN, of one of the regiments, had his arm broken by a falling beam.

LARGE FIRE IN OTTAWA.

Destruction of a Block of Buildings—Loss $50,000.

OTTAWA, Monday, Oct. 15.

A large fire occurred here yesterday morning. The whole of the block of buildings between Murray and Clarence-streets, opposite the Market square, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000, with only $3,000 or $4,000 insurance, principally in the British American and London and Liverpool offices. The fire was the result of an accident.

LOCAL POLITICS.

First Assembly District Convention of Westchester County.

Yesterday afternoon the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Westchester County met and nominated for Assembly Hon. SAMUEL M. PURDY, of West Farms; for Commissioner of Schools, Hon. FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, of Morrisania, and WILLIAM CAULDWELL, MICHAEL J. BERGEN, JNO. SAVAGE, JNO. B. HASKIN, ISAAC H. KNOX, WM. ROMER, HUGH LUNNEY and CLAIBORNE FERRIS were elected delegates to the Tenth District Congressional Convention, to be held at Nyack on next Thursday, the 18th inst.

McKeon County Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the McKeon Democratic County Convention was held at No. 114 East Thirteenth-street, Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS in the chair. The following nominations were made:

For Supervisor.......................Smith Ely, Jr.
For Register.........................Chas. G. Halpine.
For Coroner..........................Dr. Schirmer.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Regular Republican Primaries.

The primary elections of the Regular Republican Party were held last night. In the Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts no tickets were presented, and in one or two other districts the polling places could not be found. The following is the result of the election:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—John M. Costa, Edward Welsh, M. J. Cullen, William Cotter, William Buckley, Thomas Cummings, Amos Stookey.

Congressional Convention—William O'Brien, Jeremiah Conley, John Robinson, John Fitzgerald, Henry Metzger.

Assembly Convention—John Keenan, John Styles, Patrick Scanlon, Frank Jordan, John Connor, M. C. Fordham, J. Baumgartner, William McClellan, P. Coyle, Henry Fincken, William Arents.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Judiciary Convention—Pierre C. Van Wyck, Morris Friedsam, Mark Lanigan, Garrett Bell, Jos. Breck, Owen O'Connell, William Tucker.

Congressional Convention—Merwin N. Jones, Richard Cook, Matthew T. Stewart, E. A. Nichols, P. V. R. Van Wyck.

Assembly—John Roach, Geo. T. Goodwin, James Breslin, Jeremiah Falvey, John O'Conner, Daniel Murphy, Robert McGrath, Geo. W. Williams, Geo. M. Rea, J. O'Brien, Henry E. Hutchinson, T. McGrau, Vincent LeCompte, E. Cornell, Walter Smith.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—Joseph B. Taylor, James M. Tuthill, A. J. Plumb, John J. Sillcock, Daniel Mooney, Jos. D. Costa, C. F. Hoffmire.

Congressional Convention—Col. M. W. Burns, Powell Mangles, James H. Rowan, Hugh McGinty, Hugh McCleary.

Assembly Convention—Louis Portner, James B. Matteson, James D. McGowan, J. D. Costa, M. Hynard, DeWitt C. Beardsley, Edward Burns, Frank Prelle, Hugh McGinty, J. F. Thompson, Andrew Gavigan, Richard Barry, John McLean.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—Charles H. Hall, Reuben C. Mills, William Hutton, Lewis Hopps, David B. Dwire, Wm. M. Anderson, Richard Clarson.

Congressional Convention—John E. Marren, Samuel Hutton, George F. Hanford, D. W. Knevels, Mortimer McGoff.

Assembly Conventions.—Louis Steinberger, John B. Mullen, Charles Brink, John Heartwell, John McNamara, Charles Collins, George Leach, Maurice Warner, John Scheffmeyer, John M. Gilfillan, Frederick Drewes, Charles T. Koch, Richard Sharp, Edward O'Brien, M. McGonigal, John O'Brien.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—John Ryan, Archibald Bradshaw, John Forshay, Abraham Dearman, F. S. Lambert, George L. Condit, Isaac M. Phyfe.

Congressional Convention.—John Heffren, Joseph H. Carpenter, John Lux, Daniel R. Davis, Edward Hollock, A. L. Berwer, George Creighton, William Edwards, James Harrison, Dewitt C. Clark, Aaron Longstreet, Joseph P. Sandell, J. H. Hanson, Archibald C. Longstreet, W. J. Lontrell, William Reed.

Assembly Convention—Jeremiah Hedges, William Page, F. M. Masterson, Henry Fairclough, John Collins, Nicholas Mott, Francis E. Hurlburt, Peter Mangles, Oliver G. Brady, Wm. W. Whitney, John Riley, J. O. Gregory, James Tucker, Daniel Knight.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—David Miller, Adolphus Boarst, Thomas Oakley, Thomas C. Thornton, John P. Burrucker, Thomas A. Regan, George Donaldson.

Congressional Convention—N. J. Lantheir, William Boeckel, John Frank, George Van Eiff, John Meagin, Henry Has Rayen, Julius Dauphin, Noahman Cook, Sr., James Atkinson, George W. Olmstead.

Assembly Convention—Wm. Tinckler, Fred. Lowe, Wm. Owen, James White, James M. Crolius, Wm. Crawford, J. F. White, James Barry, Robert Cook, Thomas Riley, John Edmondson, John Perkinson, Wm. E. McDonough, Geo. W. Kirk, Robt. Lindsay, Aug. Koch.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—R. M. Blatchford, Erastus C. Benedict, Robert Beatty, Andrew Carrigan, James W. Farr, John W. Earle, Sanford L. Macomber.

Congressional Convention—Iverson W. Knapp, Tobias Lawrence, David S. Wendell, Edwin Albertson, Jesse Allen, James M. Davis, Amos S. Edwards, Charles J. Livingston, George W. Freed, Andrew Owens, Geo. W. Howard, S. H. Marting, Joseph Souder, William Green, J. Wilson Green, William J. Coles, Gerardus P. Hitman.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—John W. Brister, William H. Housner, Flood Kane, F. S. Gillespie, William E. Noble, Abram W. Pullis, Peter Demarest, John Campbell, William Edwards, Jacob R. Riley, James H. Stevens, George A. Edwards, George Duryea, Charles W. Gardiner, Henry Panton, Hiram M. Stevens, John Westerman, Jr.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention.—Eliphalet S. Newins, Thomas B. Bills, Joshua A. Healey, William Coles, Lewis Jones, Isaac Woods, H. A. Smith.

Congressional and Assembly Conventions—John Lewis, John White, Robert Carson, Thomas Brown, Benj. Hutchinson, Henry J. Freeland, Thomas Sedden, David P. Smith, James Heppenstahl, Edward Keating, John C. Smith, John H. Dusenbury, George Kimmings, David Blackburn, Frank Burns, James Lester, Cornelius Myers.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—Wm. G. Gregory, Andrew Gillmore, Chas. A. Ball, John Connelly, Robt. McBrice, Wm. Dubois, Jas. McKeon.

Congressional Convention.—John Lindsay, Chas. K. Graham, James Hunter, Merritt Wickham, Robert Armstrong.

Assembly Convention.—David Hughes, Nicholas Fagan, Geo. H. Cameron, E. R. Harper, Wm. Smith, Geo. Lord, Chas. P. Edwards, Ben. A. Harney, Martin Rooney, Edwin Van Dusen, W. M. Lawrie.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Judiciary and County Convention—George Hetrick, William Starritt, Fay H. Purdy, Morris Loeb, John J. Rabineau, Lewis G. Claude, James McAfee.

Congressional Convention—Abram J. Dittenhoefer, Thomas E. Smith, Charles J. Farley, Samuel S. Day, John Coyle.

Assembly Convention—Kunx McAfee, Daniel Meeks, John Barry, Wm J. Tanner, Capt. Brandeis, George W. Hinchman, Jr., Robert M. Starritt, M. Berringer, Jacob Heim, George Dupignac, Wm. Timms, Wm. Savage, Leopold Weil, Eugene Solyet, Peter Miller, Wm. McAfee, H. Herman, Andrew Warner, Fred. Schneider, D. M. Smythe.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—Lewis H. Watts, Wm. Boardman, Julian C. Harison, Seaman Johnson, Clement Watts, Mark Brown, Maurice Fitzgerald.

Congressional Convention—Abram Baker, Daniel Herrick, Louis Ash, Louis Jones, Clement Watts.

Assembly Convention—Robert Clerk, John Kelley, John Miller, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Wm. Wall, Herman Kuster, Edward Selleck, John Gangloff, Nicholas Schoen, Robert Clark, Charles Mathews, Peter Keifort, John J. White, Andrew Reeves, John Atkins.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention.—E. S. Lawton, E. Delafield Smith, Thomas B. Asten, James H. Welsh, Edward C. Johnson, William T. Black, S. S. Urmy.

Congressional Convention—Robert P. Duncan, Col. J. Badger, Thos. J. Coutant, Wm. H. Grogan, John T. Wilson.

Assembly District Convention.—Hamilton Murray, Dennis Wood, Thomas Kelly, Wm. Bogart, Wm. Copland, Wm. M. Willis, Allen J. Dennis, Geo. B. Gifford, John T. McGovern, Wm. Waldron, Thomas Quinn, George Pendral, John A. Stanberry, Daniel M. Smyth.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County and Judiciary Convention—Col. G. B. Van-Brunt, Wm. A. Dooley, James Owens, Henry J. Armstrong, W. H. Richards, John Alston, Maj. Abijah S. Pell.

Congressional Convention—Abram Wakeman, Henry L. Dexter, M. L. Ranney, Homer Franklin, Maj. Wm. S. Carr.

Assembly Convention.—James R. Davies, James Lewis, Edgar Keeler, Chas. Garrison, Wm. D. Swart, Albert Bogart, Captain John Osborn, John Cooper, Jr., Lieutenant Samuel McBride, Samuel Campbell, Frederick Stanbridge, John Stewart, Lieutenant Samuel Cooke.

Brooklyn.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward held quite a spirited meeting at the ward headquarters, corner of Fourth and South First streets, E. D., last night. Addresses were delivered by Judge PASCHAL of Texas, Mr. KILBURN of Albany, and several local politicians. The several speakers were very earnest in their denunciation of the President's policy, and their sentiments were frequently applauded.

The Regular Democratic Assembly Convention of the Seventh District met at LACKEY's liquor store, corner of Fifth and North-Second-street, E. D., at 8 o'clock last night. After several ballotings, with no result, Mr. DIXON's friends proposed to toss a cent to decide whether he or Mr. CALEB L. SMITH should withdraw from the contest. This proposition was rejected, and the Convention adjourned until to-night.

THE EVENING STAR.

The Second Mate Saved—A Boat-load of Lady Passengers, who started with him, all lost.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 15.

A private letter from Mayport Mills, Fla., says that GOULDSBY, the Second Mate of the *Evening Star*, had arrived there, having left the steamer with a boat-load of ladies. All but two were lost before getting near shore. In landing the latter were lost; one named ANNIE, from Rhode Island, and the latter ROSA HOWARD, of New-York. Both became insane, from want and starvation. The bodies were washed ashore. That of the latter was nearly devoured by sharks. The mate is barely alive.

MARYLAND.

The Plenary Council—Regatta.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The members of the Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church, assembled to-day in the grand portico of the Cathedral and were photographed.

The regatta of the Patapsco navy took place today. The first race, for barges, was won by *Zephyr*, of the Zephyr Club. The second race for out riggers for the championship of the Patapsco navy, was won by *Whisper*, of the Ariel Club.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

United States District Court.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Oct. 15.

The Grand Jury made a presentment to the United States District Court to-day. After touching upon local topics they expressed the hope that the National Congress would dispassionately consider the state of the country and direct its efforts to the full restoration of the Union and the removal or modification of all disqualifying acts, especially the test-oath. They also adverted to the case of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and urged his speedy trial or release on bail as a matter of justice and humanity.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Death of a Prominent Citizen—The Rio Grande—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 15.

Arrived, steamer *Raleigh*, from New-York.

HENRY BIER, a prominent Odd Fellow, died to-day.

Many Matamoras merchants and shippers are awaiting the *denouement* of events on the Rio Grande.

Cotton higher; sales 1,400 bales Low Middlings at 38c.@39c.; receipts, 4,767 bales. Bank sterling, 63. Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ discount.

Sudden Death at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 15.

Dr. JOHN ANDREWS, President of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, died suddenly last night.

Burglary.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

The store of JOHN C. LORING, on Tremont-row, was robbed last night of silk goods valued at $2,000.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

An Argument and Appeal by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Republican Party the True Guardians of the Interests of the Government.

The Passage of the Constitutional Amendment a Necessity.

Mr. Beecher's Confidence in the Good Faith of the South.

The Duty of the North to Educate the South into a Recognition of Entire Justice.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music, as early as 7 o'clock last evening, was filled by a large and brilliant audience, assembled to hear Mr. BEECHER's address upon the great political issues of the day.

There was no charge for admission, but to guard against overcrowding no one was admitted without a ticket. Nevertheless, many hundreds who had procured tickets and who, relying upon them to secure seats, failed to come early, were forced to turn away from the doors, the Academy being already filled to overflowing. Even the platform was closely packed, so closely indeed that had it not been for the thoughtful prearrangement and efficient superintendence of E. A. STUDWELL, Esq., who had charge of the meeting, the representatives of the Press could hardly have found room.

At a little before 8 o'clock Mr. BEECHER, accompanied by several friends, appeared upon the stage, and was most enthusiastically received. After the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, Ex-Mayor LAMBERT came forward and nominated for Chairman of the meeting Rev. Dr. STORRS, who on taking the chair spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF DR. STORRS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I accept with great pleasure, though with some diffidence, the office, which is rather an honorable than a responsible or a laborious office, of President of this meeting, which needs no other presidency than its sense of right and its instincts of propriety. We are assembled this evening, as I understand it, not as connected exclusively with either of the two great parties which are now canvassing the country and presenting their measures and principles and men for the suffrages of the nation. Some of us, no doubt, and many, ar attached, intelligently and enthusiastically, to the policy and the candidates of the Republican Party. [Tremendous applause.] Without undertaking to be confident on the subject, I infer that there are a number present. [Laughter and renewed applause.] There may be some as well—I hope there are—who are attached as earnestly to the policy and the candidates of the Democratic Party, [slight applause,] who are confident for themselves [laughter] that the interests of the country will be safest in its guardianship, and there are some, no doubt, who are accustomed to stand outside of all party lines, regarding parties as instruments for the manifestation and for the furtherance of the popular will, and accustom themselves to act with one or with another, as either in turn may seem to him to represent fully their views of what is best and noblest in public policy. I hope there is one class entirely unrepresented here to-night—the class of those who are accustomed to cherish indifference toward all matters of public national policy; for in a country like this, where institutions are modeled and policy determined by public opinion, and especially in emergencies like this which now surround this nation, indifference to public affairs and to the principles which underlie them, in man or in woman, in clergyman or in layman, is both a blunder and a crime. [Applause.] We are assembled here, then, not as fellow-Republicans or fellow-Democrats, but as fellow-citizens residing in the pleasant town of Brooklyn, but interested in all things that concern the prosperity of the State and nation, and we are assembled to hear the full and large utterance on the part of one of our most distinguished and eloquent townsmen, of the deliberate and matured views which he holds concerning public policy. It would be a mere impertinence in me, of course, an impertinence toward you, an impertinence toward him, for me to solicit for him that eager attention, that candid and intelligent attention which an audience like this assembled before me is sure to give him. His presence and his utterance can never be otherwise than welcome on any platform around which American citizens are gathered to discuss public affairs. Most of all can it never be otherwise than welcome in this town where he has resided so long, and where, more than almost anywhere else, he is known, is honored and is beloved. Ladies and gentlemen, I am entirely aware that you came here to listen to a speech from him and not from me, so without further preface, I have the honor to introduce to you Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Already our recent history divides itself into three great and well-characterized periods, that of discussion by which there was secured a great moral awakening in this nation to principles of liberty that had slumbered, and to the enormities of Slavery, that had been glossed over by every description of guise and disguise. This was the first great period and the longest. The second was that of martial conflict. The third is that of reconstruction, and when a fourth shall be added, that of restored union and peace, the historic circle will be completed. But we are now actors in the third, and relatively most important, period of our recent history. What are the duties of that period? What is the work to be done? That must be known before we are in a position to determine which are the best instruments, and which party, from its nature, sympathies, history, and tendencies, is to be chosen to execute the work of reconstruction. These, then, in general, are the things that are to be done: First, the utter destruction of Slavery, root and branch, which has been the fundamental cause of national discord, treason, and war; second, the purgation of the Constitution of all influences derived from Slavery, and the purgation of the laws and civil Courts of all customs and proceedings derived from Slavery or infected with it; thirdly, the readjustment of the sundered political relation of the States, long in the condition of suspended animation. Fourth, the security, education and enfranchisement of the negro population, happily now made free. Lastly, the reestablishment of good-will and cordiality among alienated citizens, the revival of the sentiment of Union in national life, the revival of enterprise, industry and commerce between all sections of our land, which like the circulation of blood in the body brings the whole nation under the influence of one common, central, vital life. Some might be inclined, perhaps, to add a sixth head to the duties of to-day, namely, *our foreign relations* and their adjustment, but, fellow-citizens, so long as we are at peace at home we have no foreign relations; no foreign nation chooses to attack us so long as we are at peace among ourselves, and we certainly don't intend to attack them. What further is there then? America is the world's host. This Continent, like a hospitable mansion, stands with doors wide open, and the United States alone of nations offer generous entertainment to the citizens of every nation on the globe. Our foreign relations might be written in a sentence: "Room enough; come, and welcome." Now, it is plain that the duties of the reconstructive period which I have briefly sketched under heads to you are more in number, more varied and complicated, more subtle and difficult than were ever before submitted to the decision of a free people. They would be considered a knot which the teeth even of BISMARCK could not untie, which even the subtle NAPOLEON might well be puzzled at. But we shall show to the world that an educated and a free people are better at diplomacy and at settling public questions than the best instructed head of any single statesman on the earth. [Applause.] Yet we shall not disguise from ourselves that we are close to the consideration of questions that are voluminous, profound, and many of them questions scarcely before brought for adjudication before the people, and that it will tax the people and tax the wisdom even of an intelligent Democratic community to settle them aright. Reconstruction is to be effected in part by the application of political and legislative forces, in part by social and moral forces, and in part by the application of industrial and commercial influences; but after our best sagacity much must be left to time. Will any physician tell you that if the body—a simple human body—has suffered under a chronic disease or sharply of acute disease, that it can be restored at a touch? The days of miracles have gone by, and time cures, but more of it is needed in proportion to the length of the sickness and the desperateness of the disease; but when that body is not an individual man, but is that collective and exquisitely complicated body called a State, and when its disease has been chronic Slavery, the vilest of diseases since the time of the exorcisms, and when it has likewise had an acute attack of war, do you expect to eject and cure these diseases in a day? By will, by a volition, you can do much; you

Continued on Eighth Page

THE EVENING STAR.

Further Details of the Disaster—What the Crew Say Regarding Her Seaworthiness—Sufferings of the Survivors—Strange Conduct of the Steamship Company—An Inquiry Called For.

Yesterday morning we published in the TIMES voluminous statements made to our reporters by the survivors of the wreck of the steamship *Evening Star*, who arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in the steamship *Virgo*. The statement of Mr. W. H. HARRIS, the only surviving passenger who has arrived here, was obtained exclusively by our reporter, who accompanied Mr. HARRIS directly from the deck of the *Virgo* to his home in Williamsburgh, where the reporter obtained the only account of that fearful calamity which Mr. HARRIS has given. This statement, from an impartial witness, differs considerably from the one given by the officers of the ill-fated ship, whose interest it is to give as favorable a coloring to the affair as possible in behalf of the Company, and for the sake of their own bread and butter. Since Mr. HARRIS' statement was written others of the crew of the *Evening Star* have reached this port, and confirm Mr. HARRIS' account in every essential particular; and even go further, charging the Company with being responsible for the loss of that vessel. These men are but casual employes of the Company, engaged for the one trip only, and their mouths cannot be sealed so hermetically as can those of the men who have held high-salaried offices in the line for many years, and who hope to be continued in their situations.

From lengthy conversations which our reporter held yesterday with Mr. HARRIS, Purser ALLEN, Chief-Engineer FINGER, JOHN LONG, Water-tender; CHAUNCEY H. MASON, Steerage Steward; GEORGE SMITH, Quartermaster; FREDERICK SHAFFER, and two or three sailors, additional facts were obtained. These men all gathered at the office of the Company about 10 A. M., and remained in front of the building surrounded by anxious friends of missing people, giving such details of the melancholy occurrence as the eager questioning of their listeners drew forth. We learned that the *Evening Star* behaved very badly from the commencement of the rough weather until she finally disappeared beneath the waves. The crew was convinced at an early stage of the storm that she was unseaworthy. In January last she was severely handled in a storm, losing her Captain, and being very nearly wrecked. It was on this voyage that the passengers united in publishing a card in a New-Orleans paper, certifying to the unfitness of the vessel to make an ocean voyage. That card was reproduced in the TIMES a few days since. Subsequent to this, the vessel, on another voyage, was run ashore and so badly strained that on her arrival at this port she was put into a dry dock for repairs. When she left here on her last trip she carried twenty men less for her crew than she had done on her previous trip. The firemen, the coal-passers and the crew were all less in number than before, and most of them were "greenhorns." Good men for this work demand from $50 to $60 per month, and nearly all belong to an association of such laborers. The Company refused to pay these prices, and consequently no Association men would sail in the ship. These places were therefore filled with "greenhorns" who would work for $36 and $40 a month, and who knew nothing about the work they were called upon to do. Some were working their passage to New-Orleans, and received no wages. One of these ignorant men, a coal-passer, was among those saved, and yesterday he was treated with the utmost contempt by his higher-priced associates. One of these, an old sailor, said, pointing to the slight and shrunken form of this man, "Look at that animal—ain't he a pretty beast to go to sea? Why, he gave out the first day." To this the poor man made no reply, but hastily slunk out of sight. His physical ability seemed about equal to the carrying of a scuttle of coals up one flight of stairs. This same old sailor said that it was evident the *Evening Star* had been badly strained, from the manner in which she behaved in the storm. As he expressed it, "When a wave struck her she would go up and down a piece at a time, like a canal boat with a hinge in the middle. Sometimes her bow would be way out of the line with her stern, as if her back was broken." On Tuesday it began to blow very hard. The sea had been so rough all the way that but few passengers could leave their rooms. The breeze soon freshened into a heavy gale, and the gale to a tempest. Still the ship was kept on her course, and no attempt was made to put her before the wind until it was too late. Toward dark they tried to head her around, but the sea was running tremendously high, and in trying to cross the waves the rudder chains got out of place, and the ship became unmanagable. *There was no other gearing to the rudder—the ship and the lives of two hundred and seventy-five people hung upon that single rudder-chain.* When this got "fouled," the vessel was at the mercy of the wind and waves. The mate tried to get the chains clear, and in so doing had his hand jammed, and the skin, flesh and nails torn from the fingers of his right hand. The ship now lay in the trough of the sea, and the waves were breaking over her, straining and twisting her at every joint. The seams in the deck opened and the water poured into the cabin, the engine-room and the hold. By 11 o'clock at night she had shipped so much water that all hands, passengers and crew, were called up to bail her out. Attempts were made to work the pumps, but the donkey engine did not operate well, and the pumps did little or no service. A hole was cut in the deck, and the passengers worked for hours in bailing out the water, the women cheerfully rendering a helping hand. At 2 o'clock it was found that the water was gaining on them so fast that it was useless to work longer. The men were exhausted by their labors of the night; there were six feet of water in the hold, and it was still rising. Previous to this, at about 12 o'clock, the engines had ceased working. The engineer insists that the engines worked till within an hour of the final catastrophe—6 A. M. of Wednesday—but the crew are unanimous in saying that she ceased working at midnight. An occasional revolution of her wheels may have been made, but so slight was the head of steam kept up, that the engine would stop on the centre, and perform the remainder of the revolution in the weakest possible manner. For all service the engine ceased working at midnight. Some of the crew say this was owing to the fact that there was not force enough in the engine-room to keep up steam, and that some of the overworked and frightened men abandoned their posts. At daylight the ship was a wreck, and at 6 o'clock disappeared beneath the waves.

The *Evening Star* was provided with six of INGERSOLL's lifeboats, and these are spoken of in terms of highest praise by all. Every one of the survivors were saved by means of these boats, three of which reached the land in safety. At the time when it was found impossible to save the ship, these lifeboats were hanging on their davits on board. They were cut loose from their fastenings, and an attempt was made to launch one of them. Some ladies and two or three men were put into her, but the moment she struck the waves, which were running mountain high, she was capsized, and all her occupants lost. No further effort was made to launch the boats, but they were left free upon their "chocks." When the ship went down the lifeboats were swept down and filled; but still, full of water as they were, they afforded support to such as had strength to cling to them. Their being full of water accounts for the many capsizes which are spoken of. One of the boats preserved ten, another seven, and the third six persons, including two women. One of our informants says that on that terrible morning, before the ship went down, some of the officers and crew were drunk, and behaved in a brutal and ruffianly manner. We have the names of two persons, survivors, who are thus reported to have been drunk, each of whom seized upon a lifeboat and claimed the use of it for himself and two or three of his friends to the exclusion of the passengers. We refrain from publishing these names until the fact can be substantiated by the evidence of more than one witness. This same informant says that while they were floating about in the wreck, he saw some of the crew who were on a lifeboat push away several passengers who endeavored to cling to it, and saw them also strike two passengers on the head with clubs to keep them from the boat. These unfortunate men, thus struck, stunned by the blows they had received, sank beneath the waves and were seen no more. Our informant was himself threatened by these dastards, and only escaped their murderous clubs by the intercession of one of their own number. A corroboration of these statements may be found in looking over the list of the saved—only five passengers being among the number, while there are eighteen of the crew.

There were a number of life-preservers on the ship, but not one-quarter enough. Each state-room was provided with them, but there were none for the crew. Even those that were provided were found to be worthless, and Mr. HARRIS says that he was glad to abandon his almost as soon as he found himself in the water. Small pieces of the wreck were found much more serviceable then the frail things called life-preservers.

The officers of the "Star Line" Company have acted in a very peculiar manner, to say the least, regarding this disaster to one of their steamers. They have manifested a desire to withhold from the public all information regarding her, and have said "wait till the officers get here and we have an official report from them." When Mr. ALLEN, the Purser, did arrive, he informed the representatives of the Press that he had "made his official statement in Savannah, and had nothing more to say." He, however, furnished copies of the Savannah papers. His "official report" of what occurred on the 3d inst. made just 24 lines in the TIMES of yesterday. And this was all this gentleman "had to say" regarding the loss of his ship and 252 human beings. Whatever the reporters did obtain as his statement was not from any courtesy on his part, but from gentlemen with whom he was less reticent. However, Mr. ALLEN is not so much to blame, as a telegram sent by the Company to Savannah had notified him that it was advisable not to let the particulars of the calamity go any further than it was possible to avoid. A note was also written to Mr. ALLEN by an officer of the company, to be delivered to him at Quarantine on his way to the City, warning him to be very careful what information he gave to the reporters. To a great degree the crew retain a silence which should be rewarded by the Star Line. We are promised, however, that as soon as they have settled with the company they will make revelations concerning the *Evening Star* and her management "which will open the eyes of the public." One of them said emphatically, that, with a proper crew, Capt. KNAPP could have saved the vessel, bad as she was. All speak in terms of the highest praise in regard to the conduct of Capt. KNAPP when the ship was found to be in danger. When it was ascertained that she must go down, he bade Mr. ALLEN good-bye, and said: "If you survive tell them I died doing my duty." He clung to a life-boat for a long time, but was killed by a piece of timber which struck him in the head. Great praise is also accorded to Capt. CHIPMAN, of Boston, an old sea captain, who is reported to have behaved most nobly throughout, and to have been of the greatest assistance in managing and directing an ignorant crew and the inexperienced passengers. He was seen afterward clinging to a piece of wreck, but is known to have been lost.

We republish the list of all who are known to be saved. Slight hopes are entertained that others may have been picked up and carried to other ports, but they are very slight indeed.

Arrived at Savannah in the Schooner S. J. Waring, on Oct. 8.

Robert Finger, Chief-Engineer.
Ellery S. Allen, Purser.
John Lang, water-tender.
Frederick Shaffer, coal-passer.
George Smyth, seaman.
John Powers, seaman.
Dennis Gannon, waiter.
Rowland Stevens, waiter.
Edward Larner, passenger.
W. H. Harris, passenger.

Arrived at Charleston, per Schooner Morning Star, Oct. 9.

James W. Lyon, Pilot.
John Berry, Cook.
Andrew McMahon, Assistant-Engineer.
A. Sanza, passenger.
E. A. Van Sickles, passenger.
Minnie Taylor, passenger.
Mollie Wilson, passenger.

Arrived at Fernandina on Sunday, Oct. 7, in ship's boat.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Third-Mate.
John Dempsey, seaman.
John Campbell, seaman.
James Howe, seaman.
Chancellor Mason, Steerage-steward.
Frank Gerrard, passenger.

The Seaworthiness of American Steamships.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose that we have as full reports relating to the facts attending the loss of the steamship *Evening Star* as we are likely to get, considering that nearly all who were cognizant of all the facts now sleep their last sleep.

It is not my intention to criticise that ship, or those connected with her more than seems necessary in discussing what I consider a vicious and unsafe system of steamship design and construction; and this discussion seems to be now in proper time, as there are very many steamers now navigating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans which are very few of them in much better, and many of them in much worse condition to withstand very heavy weather.

The *Evening Star* may be considered a good average American steamship, yet it seems she was lost by reason of faulty construction, in part, and more immediately for want of proper outfit, at least in one particular which will appear further on.

The propelling power of the ship was derived from a single beam engine, driving paddle wheels, and there is no evidence or probability that, considered by itself, the engine and its appurtenances was not of the best known construction, and very likely in good order and well handled; but, admitting the excellence of the machinery as such, let us consider the effect of such machinery upon the ship itself. In the first place the enormous weight of the beam and attachments is carried at a great height, and supported upon the gallows-frame, which has a very narrow base athwartwise, and although a very strong structure to resist absolute breakage, yet will and must spring and work greatly when the ship is rolling heavily—and the faculty of yielding to the springing and twisting of the hull and framework without serious detriment to itself constitutes the great redeeming feature of the beam engine, and further, as it is not posible to build a strictly rigid ship, the flexibility of the beam engine covers a multitude of defects in engine and ship.

But the *Evening Star* was a single engined ship, and was not peculiar in that respect. Now, a single engine of any kind has two periods of helplessness in every revolution, and unless assisted by the momentum of the paddle-wheels or fly-wheel, would never make a complete revolution. In fair weather this is a matter of no moment, and the single engine ship has a slight advantage in economy of fuel over her more expensive double-engined competitor; but in foul weather the single engine, half the time, crawls strugglingly over the centres, necessarily assisted by a skillful touch of its starting-bar, often comes to a stand, and awaits the action of the succeeding wave upon the wheels to relieve it from the dead lock. This same *Evening Star* came very near being lost last year from this cause—the report being that the engine stuck upon a centre, and the ship broached-to, and lay a long time in the trough of the sea.

In a heavy gale any steamship is in danger if even a single revolution is missed. The usual remedy is first to get the engine agoing again; failing in that, to set sail and lie to under canvas; and failing again, to get a "drag" over the bows, secured by a hawser—the effect being to bring a ship's head to sea by reason of the resistance of the drag. A disabled ship is in a condition of comparative safety if this last manœuvre has been successful. But it is usually the case that no "drag" is provided beforehand, and then in the focus of the emergency the officers and crew must cast loose spare spars, assemble them on the forecastle, and construct a drag at a time when there is great danger in doing it. It will be remembered that the Captain of one of VANDERBILT's ships was killed a few years ago while engaged in this hazardous duty. Now a "parachute water anchor," which will cost probably $200, is better in every way than any improvised "drag." But I can now remember only two ships so provided, one of which was saved from the fate of the *Evening Star* by its use.

We are told that the rudder-chains broke or got foul, but we hear nothing of the "extra stering gear" required by law, having been brought into use. Is it reasonable to suppose that it would have been neglected if it were in a fit state for possible use by men whose lives depended upon such use? How many steamers have such extra "stering gear," including of course, extra stering chains, ready and adequate for use in the emergencies they are supposed to be provided for, it would behove the inspectors to inform themselves—one case of obvious neglect begets suspicion.

And now let us consider some of the dangers arising from the design and construction of such ships as the *Evening Star*, aside from the single engine and deficiencies of outfit. There are usually two freight hatchways, one of them forward and exposed to the strokes of seas when shipped; these are common to all ships, and usually of sufficient strength, so that the danger from them is comparatively slight. Then comes the forward and after companion ways, which are large openings in the several decks for communication between the different cabins; then the steam chimnies and the gallows frame project up through all the decks, requiring large openings in them, which materially weaken the decks, and consequently the whole structure, and all these openings protected from the ingress of any sea which may break over the bulwarks by *joiner work*—white pine joiner work, prettily panneled and nailed together—with here and there a tie-rod. It appears that this joiner work—this deck-house—of the *Evening Star* was swept off bodily, when she sunk like any other open dish set afloat upon a turbulent surface.

These openings in the decks are a source of great weakness and danger, and apparently inseparable frome the side-wheel system—especially if the beam engine is made a part of it; but the danger is increased by the slight, airy, and withal cool and comfortable deck houses. The lucky and tenderly handled Cunard ships are not free from the dangers arising from weak decks, but safety is not there sacrificed for coolness and prettiness, and it is a question whether one should not endure the foul air of the Cunard ship for one or two rough voyages rather then take the risk of a voyage in a ship of the *Evening Star* class.

An Investigation Called For.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At last the anxiety of this community to hear the reports of the survivors of the *Evening Star* catastrophe has been in a manner relieved. A synopsis of the reports published this morning shows that the order of the several accidents which culminated in final disaster was as follows: The carrying away of the wheelhouses; the staving in of the gangway, admitting water in such quantity as to break in the engine hatchway and flood the engine-room; the derangement of the steering gear; the breaking of the main steam-pipe; the falling off of the ship in the trough of the sea; the fracture of the donkey boiler steam-pipe, and the stoppage of the pumps—the sea meanwhile "making a clean breach over her," till the doomed ship filled and sank, carrying her living freight to a watery grave. The suspicion of a deeply interested public has received confirmation, viz.: that the unfortunate vessel was unfit for the transportation of passengers upon the stormy paths of the ocean. It is evident that the *real* cause of the deplorable shipwreck was the weakness of the ship's hull, the straining of which broke the steam pipes, thereby disabling engine and pumps, and placing the doomed ship at the mercy of the elements. The published opinion of the purser that the *Evening Star* was "capable and seaworthy in every respect," has been most emphatically refuted by the logic of events. While the assertion that no other steamer could have behaved better, or stood longer under such circumstances, can hardly be expected or intended to receive credence among sensible men. The Cunard and Inman Companies have demonstrated that ships can be built fit to live in any weather. Yet the *Evening Star* was none of those. Neither does it appear that the provisions made to meet shipwreck were more complete than the means to avert it. The performance of the life-boats as described would be ludicrous enough in a less tragic chapter. Yet we are gravely told that they were seaworthy. We regret that the meagreness of the reports leaves some things unexplained we desire light on. We want to know if there was extra steering apparatus, and was it used? Were there hand-pumps, and were they used? When the attempt was made to bulkhead the starboard forward gangway was it on the lee or weather bow? When the loss of the ship became inevitable was the construction of a raft attempted? Were the men who manned the lifeboats able seamen or not? Finally, was the rescue of passengers attempted, or did self-preservation assert its supremacy. The Purser reports the crew at 62, passengers at 213. From the telegrams it appears that 13 of the crew have been saved, while not more than that number of passengers survived. Assuming that those figures approximate the truth, the percentage of saved is—Crew, 20 60-62: passengers, 6 22-213. If those figures are not pregnant with meaning to the traveling community, they are certainly highly suggestive.

Far be it from us to asperse the fair fame of those who may not answer; but justice to the living friends of those who are gone demands that a searching inquiry be made in regard to this affair. Society demands a revolution in those matters. Steamships are built, and lauded for their magnificence and speed. They run for a time trusting to luck and fair weather; anon they encounter the tempest and prove themselves "whited sepulchres." Then we are told of the liberality of owners and the skill and gallantry of Captains, but no one is to blame. Presently it is hushed up and forgotten, till in time another wholesale slaughter recalls the last. In these days of cause and effect the responsibility cannot be shirked by calling in the time-honored *inscrutable ways of Providence*. Let us have an inquiry.

QUERIST.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PHASE IN THE COUNTERFEITING BUSINESS.

A Member of the United States Secret Service Department Charged With Selling Counterfeit Money—He Proves to be a Notorious Character—Singular Affidavit of the Complainant.

For some time past the Metropolitan Police have been aware that large quantities of counterfeit notes on various State banks, were in circulation, but they failed in discovering the source whence these counterfeits came, although they had some very shrewd surmises. The search was then redoubled by the detectives, and they were "getting quite warm" in the matter, and consequently close on discovery, when the entire scheme became known to the Police of the Sixth Ward, through the information of a man having dealings with the manufacturer of the counterfeits. It appears that one THOMAS S. KNOX, a man wholly unknown to the Police, met a Government Detective named GEORGE HYER, *alias* George May, *alias* "Black George," on the last day of September, in Bleecker-street, when the detective endeavored to induce him to purchase a certain quantity of counterfeit State money, telling him that it "had been laid over WOOD's racket," or, in other words, bore the private mark of the Chief of the Secret Service Division, and that none of his detectives would arrest him. KNOX declined making any purchases, but became so intimidated by the Government Detective that he subsequently reluctantly agreed to buy the counterfeits, but afterward gave information of the fact to Sergt. WALSH of the Sixth Precinct, who immediately proceeded to arrest HYER, whom he found concealed in a house of notorious character. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, when the following affidavit was read to him:

Thomas S. Knox, of No. 345 Fourth-avenue, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 30th day of September, 1866, at the City of New-York, George HYER, *alias* George May, *alias* "Black George," called upon deponent at the corner of the Bowery and Bleecker-street, and importuned deponent to buy from him a quantity of State counterfeit bank notes; that deponent declined on account of the fact that he believed him, the said HYER, to be a detective of the United States Government; that said HYER then told said deponent that he need not be afraid of him as a Government Detective, as the notes he had "laid over Wood's racket," and that none of WOOD's detectives could arrest him for it; that said HYER then agreed to meet deponent at the corner of Bleecker-street and the Bowery, on the afternoon of yesterday, Oct. 13, 1866, at 6 o'clock, but before the time for the appointment had expired deponent met the said HYER in another quarter, accidentally, and made another engagement to meet at his (HYER's) room, at No. 103 Greene-street, second floor, front room, as soon as deponent had obtained the money to pay for the counterfeit notes, which he was to sell deponent as agreed; that on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 13, deponent met said Hyer at his room aforesaid, as agreed; and the said HYER gave deponent sixteen of the notes, similar and counterparts of the one hereto annexed, which purports to be of the issue of the Southport Bank, of Southport, State of Connecticut, of the denominations of $3, and dated Nov. 2, 1863, signed F. D. PERRY, Cashier, and T. ALVORD, President, payable to bearer on demand; also one bill, which is also hereunto annexed, and purporting to be of the issue of the Lyons Bank, of Lyons, Wayne County, State of New-York, of the denomination of $2, dated Jan. 1, 1862, signed by T. W. PAISHALLPA, Cashier, and D. M. PAUBALL, Banker, and payable to bearer on demand, all of which is counterfeit and of no value, and for which deponent paid him in United States Treasury and National Bank notes of the issue of the United States of America the sum of $13 50, which was at the rate of twenty-seven cents upon the dollar, the price agreed to be paid to him, said HYER, by him, this deponent; that said HYER knew and intended that deponent should and would utter and pass the said false, forged and counterfeit notes, and that he well knew that the same were forged and counterfeit, and that said HYER stated that he was safe as far as the United States authorities were concerned, as he (HYER) was a Government detective upon the staff of W. P. WOOD, Chief of the Secret Service Division in the Treasury Department, and that he could not and would not cause the arrest of deponent by the United States authorities, and that said WOOD had no power to do so; and deponent bought the notes, as before stated, and after the transaction immediately gave notice to the Police authorities that deponent bought the said notes from the said HYER for the reason that he was afraid that said Hyer would have caused his arrest by the United States authorities if he did not do so, from the fact that deponent is informed and believes that said Hyer has placed counterfeit notes in the pocket of a person who had afterwards been arrested upon the charge of having the same in his possession with intent to utter, at the instigation and fearing the said Hyer would arrest the deponent in the same manner he bought the same from him.

HYER seemed completely dumbfounded at this clear and concise statement of facts, and was unable to make any coherent answer to the charges therein contained, as the whole affair was evidently a thorough surprise. When asked by the magistrate what answer he had to make, HYER said he scarcely knew, as he had no counsel and preferred to decline answering any questions until he had obtained counsel.

Justice DOWLING informed the prisoner that the statute allowed a delay of twenty-four hours, and that time would be granted him. HYER then concluded that he would waive all further examination, when he was fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail. HYER gave his age as 28 years; he is a native of New-Jersey and resides at No. 97 Stanton-street. When asked what his occupation was he made the following reply:

"I am connected with the United States Government, and would rather not answer in what capacity."

HYER has been well known to the Police of this City for several years as a most desperate character, and they give a very unflattering account of his past conduct. It appears that he was arrested some years since on a charge of murder, in having compelled five negroes to "walk the plank," while mate on board a vessel in the Gulf trade. HYER was confined in the Tombs on this charge nearly eighteen months, but was finally discharged on account of insufficient evidence. He served out a term of five years in the State Prison, on a conviction of passing counterfeit money, and has been frequently arrested on similar charges. He was at one time confined in the Sag Harbor jail on such a charge, and broke jail, being subsequently re-arrested, tried and sentenced to the State Prison. HYER has also been in custody of the Police on charges of forgery.

The complainant in the case, THOMAS S. KNOX, was committed to the House of Detentention for Witnesses, to ensure his presence at the approaching trial. The papers in the case were forwarded to the District Attorney's office for submission to the Grand Jury.

THE STORY OF A FAST LIFE.

A Defaulting Book-keeper—He Embezzles to the Extent of $600—His Arrest and Confession—What it Costs to Live Fast.

In the month of February, 1865, a young man named AUGUST VANIER entered the employment of Mr. HENRY MAILLARD, confectioner, No. 621 Broadway, in this City, as book-keeper and corresponding clerk. Always faithful to his duty during the first month or two of his employment, he soon won the affection and esteem of his employer. He was at that time married, the father of an interesting little family. To all appearances his general habits of life were very correct, and his character, so far as his employer knew, was quite above reproach.

Four months passed, in which nothing occurred to interrupt the full confidence reposed in VANIER by his employer. One day a regular customer called while the book-keeper was at dinner, and desired to purchase a bill of goods on the usual terms of 30 days' credit. Mr. MAILLARD declined to sell to him, as there was already an unsettled charge against him on the books, and it was desirable that old debts should be settled before any more were contracted. The customer protested that the old account had been paid when due; that the book-keeper, VANIER, had received the amount and receipted for it. To satisfy Mr. MAILLARD, the receipted bill was produced in the handwriting of VANIER. This excited his employer's suspicion, and as soon as the book-keeper returned, an explanation of this unaccountable circumstance was demanded. VANIER burst into tears at once, upon being questioned with reference to the matter, acknowledging that he did receive the money, but, being very much hurried at the time, he placed it in one of the pockets of his vest, which was then (at the time of the explanation) at home, and that he had forgotten to account for it. His employer was hardly satisfied of the truth of the story, and was disposed to turn the man away from his establishment, but, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. OSCAR MUSSINAU, the business manager of the concern, who thought VANIER innocent of any criminal intent in the matter, he was allowed to retain his situation. His narrow escape from detection and its dire consequences seemed for a time to serve as an impressive warning to him, and for about one year thereafter nothing was observed in his business conduct to throw the least shadow of guilt upon him. A short time since Mr. MAILLARD went to Europe, leaving strict orders with the manager to keep a sharp lookout upon his book-keeper. Taking advantage of his employer's absence, he commenced at once to embezzle the funds of the concern that passed through his hands. Developments made before the magistrate yesterday show that not less than $500 to $600 have been thus unlawfully appropriated by VANIER within the past three or four days. Among others who have paid him moneys, which have been thus misappropriated, are Mr. H. D. HAVEMEYER, of this City, and Mr. N. LANG, of New-Bedford, Mass. The accused was, therefore, arrested by Sergt. GARLAND, of the Second District Police Court, who took him at once before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court. The prisoner, upon being confronted with strong written evidence against him in the shape of receipted bills given by himself, and for the amounts of which he had failed to account, was compelled to acknowledge his guilt. It appears that he was not satisfied with his home but chose rather to spend all his leisure hours in houses of ill-fame, associating with the low and vile denizens of such places. Of course he could not support a family and lead a very fast life on $1,500 per annum salary, and he was compelled to look outside of his legitimate business for means to support his vicious course of life. He, therefore, went to many of the parties of whom Mr. MAILLARD is in the habit of purchasing goods, and there obtained credit on private purchases to the extent of about $5,000, intending, he says, to apply the embezzled funds to the liquidation of the debts so contracted, and then afterward, as he might be able, supply the deficiencies in the cash account from his salary. His unlawful speculations were, however, fortunately nipped in the bud. He was detected on Saturday by the receipt of a letter from a customer, which fell into Mr. MUSSINAU's hands, and which excited that gentleman's suspicions, and, as these were soon overwhelmingly confirmed, VANIER was arrested as above. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer the charge.

A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

He is Charged with Forging a Warehouse Certificate and Obtaining $3,500 Thereon—He is Arrested and Held for Trial.

Mr. JOSIAH CARPENTER has for some years done a commission business at No. 323 Greenwich-street, and has hitherto borne an unblemished reputation. On the 5th inst. he went to the office of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company, at No. 26 Pine-street, and presented to the Secretary of the Company, Mr. DANIEL P. BELL, a warehouse receipt bearing the signature of GEORGE H. HOBBY & Co., in which the firm had certified to having received two hundred and fifty boxes of tobacco. CARPENTER stated that he wished to obtain an advance of $3,500 on the receipt for immediate use. Mr. BELL, supposing that the certificate was a genuine one, took the paper as security, and made the desired advance. He subsequently learned that the paper was a forgery, even the printed portion being an imitation of those issued by Messrs. HOBBY & Co., while the signature was very neatly forged. On this discovery Mr. BELL communicated the facts to the Inspectors of Police, who directed Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG to effect CARPENTER's arrest, which he succeeded in doing on Sunday, when Justice DOWLING granted a temporary commitment. The prisoner was brought before the magistrate yesterday morning, in charge of Capt. YOUNG, when Mr. BELL and Mr. HOBBY made the following affidavits:

Daniel P. Bell, of No. 26 Pine-street, being duly sworn, says: That on the 5th day of October, 1866, he was and he still is the Secretary of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company, doing business at No. 26 Pine-street, in said City; that on the said day above mentioned, Josiah Carpenter, here present, presented to deponent the paper hereto annexed, purporting to be a negotiable warehouse receipt for two hundred and fifty-two (252) boxes of tobacco in the warehouse of George R. Hobby & Co., in store No. 321 Washington-street, which was held in store and to be delivered to the order of said Carpenter upon the presentation of said purported receipt, dated "New-York, Oct. 4, 1866," and signed "Geo. R. Hobby & Co.," upon which he (Carpenter) desired an advance; deponent, believing the said annexed receipt to be genuine, as represented, deponent, in behalf of said Warehouse Company, gave him the said Carpenter an advance of the sum of thirty-five hundred (3,500) dollars, and took the said annexed receipt as security for the same; deponent has since ascertained that the said annexed paper is a forgery and of no value; and that deponent charges that the said Carpenter obtained from deponent as Secretary of the said Warehouse and Security Company, (which is an incorporated Company under the laws of the State of New-York,) the said sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, the property of said Company, by means of said false, forged and counterfeit receipt, and with the felonious intent to defraud and cheat.

George R. Hobby being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a member of the firm of George R. Hobby & Co., consisting of deponent, Valentine H. Quimby and Leonard B. Smith, doing business as a storage and warehouse, at No. 321 Washington-street, in said city, that the paper now shewn and annexed to the affidavit of Daniel P. Bell, herein purporting to be a warehouse receipt issued to Josiah Carpenter by the said firm, is a false one, and that the signature of Geo. R. Hobby & Co. is a forgery, not being signed by any member of said firm or any one authorized to sign the same.

When these documents were read to the prisoner he waived all further examination. Justice DOWLING then committed him for trial, and he was locked up in default of $5,000 bail. CARPENTER is 30 years of age; is married, has four children, resides at No. 76 Clinton-place, and is a native of New-York City. He seemed to feel his position keenly, and was apparently glad to have the preliminary examination hurried through with.

The Wall-street Forgery Case—The Witnesses Absent and the Magistrate Indignant—The Hearing Postponed Until To-day.

Agreeably to previous notice Justice DOWLING took his seat in the examination rooms of the Tombs Police Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of proceeding with the examination into the charge of forgery preferred against EDWARD URWICK, in which it is alleged that the accused was a party to the forging of three checks, one being on the National Chemical Bank for $4,780, and purporting to have been drawn by J. C. LORD; one for $8,961 on the National Park Bank, and drawn by PHILIP MEYERS & Co.; and the third for $3,600, drawn by the same firm, on the Merchants' Bank. These checks were deposited in the Hanover Bank by a man giving the name of EDWARD LURAND, but who is supposed to be the notorious "COL. GLASS," who drew his check for $16,200 and gave it to URWICK to purchase $10,000 worth of gold with from Mr. JULIUS MOLDER, a Wall-street broker. The principal operator escaped arrest.

When the case was called on none of the witnesses were present, and it was proudly stated by the officer making the arrest, that the bank officials were averse to making any formal complaint, as the principal had not been arrested. Justice DOWLING desired Officer WALLING to inform the officers of the Hanover Bank that a charge of forgery had already been made against the prisoner, upon which he had been temporarily committed, and the innocence or guilt of the accused was not to be settled in a bank office, but in the Police Court. The magistrate further stated that he was determined the prosecution should go on, as he would not permit any outside settlement to interfere with the course of justice. The officer was also directed to have the complainant in the case and all the witnesses present this (Tuesday) morning, at the hour of 9 o'clock. The hour was made thus early so as to afford no excuse of press of business. The prisoner was, therefore, remanded to the Tombs, and was taken down stairs by Post-office Detective WALLING, who arrested him.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars.

Yesterday afternoon a number of prominent citizens, immediately interested in railway matters, and the representatives of the City Press, made a short trip on the New-Jersey Central Railroad in three splendid new cars owned by the Central Transportation Company. These cars are known as the "Silver Palace Altoona," "Silver Palace Alleghany" and "Silver Palace Pittsburgh." The party were received by JONAH WOODRUFF, Esq., the General Superintendent of the Central Transportation Company, Mr. D. E. HOLMES, the Superintendent at Cincinnati, Mr. T. H. POOLE, Chicago Superintendent, and FRED. KNOWLAND, Esq., General Passenger Agent for this City. Two of these cars, the last named, have just been completed, and have been brought to this City, that their use might be tendered to the party of capatilists, which started last evening for Omaha, where they are to celebrate the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad to the 100th° West longitude.

An inspection of these cars readily suggests the reflection that about as much has been done as can be demanded by passengers, however fastidious they may be in their surroundings by day or night. They are truly magnificent affairs, and it is no exaggerated naming to call them "silver palaces." The woodwork throughout is polished black-walnut, with ornate silver mountings, each section being divided from its neighbor by a slender pillar of solid German silver. The panels are studded with silver medallions, and the arms of the seats, frames of the mirrors, ornamented with the same material. Mirrors are placed within each section. The interior is lighted not only in the usual manner but through ground glass panels of delicate design, which form the sides of the elevated ceiling. Thus lighted and the light reflected by the mirrors and the polished silver fittings the effect is fine. The carpeting and cushioning are of course in keeping with the luxury around them. In each car is a separate state room for the accommodation of a party under special circumstances. This is also handsomely fitted, and offers the comfort of privacy if desirable, or can be thrown open when its inmates prefer being social. The marked improvement in the cars is that when adjusted after night travel they lose all appearance of sleeping cars, and offer more comforts than are to be found in any day cars hitherto known to the traveling public. They have the novel comfort of a table rapidly adjustable, which, placed in the centre of the section, is suggestive of a pleasant loll over a book or the contents of a lunch-basket, with a friend beside one and two others *vis-à-vis*. Three companion carriages to those exhibited yesterday are in process of construction, to be named "Silver Palace New-York," "Silver Palace Chicago," and "Silver Palace Pittsburgh." These are to be completed in the Spring of next year, and with those above-named to be brought to New-York to be duly inaugurated; that one, especially, which takes New-York as its matron saint with the name it is to bear—"The Silver Palace New-York."

Life and Ministry of the Late Rev. Wm. M. Van Waganen.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., on Sunday evening, preached in the Church of the Holy Trinity a discourse on the life and ministry of the late Rev. WILLIAM M. VAN WAGANEN, who had been assistant minister in that church. The following passage was selected as the text:

Timotheus, our brother and minister of God, and our fellow-laborer in the Gospel of Christ.—1 Thessalonians iii, 3.

These three facts formed the history of a faithful pastor's relation to the people of God. His position was peculiar but not isolated. New obligations engaged his conscience, and new privileges gladdened his heart; and yet, in his own measure, every Christian shared the same yoke and bore the same burden. The difference in their duties was one of degree. Rightly understood, such a relation enhanced the dignity of the ministry. Timotheus was a better minister, because a brother. It continued one grand purpose of the Incarnation, for it was as man that we reached Christ, and that Christ came very near to us. After further delineating the beauty of the idea of brotherhood between those who were fellow-laborers in the ministry of Christ, the preacher passed to the biographical portion of his discourse. Speaking of his late fellow-laborer, Rev. Mr. VAN WAGANEN, he said: The mere outline of facts of his earthly life is soon told, but they conceal a domestic and social history of tenderness and devotion which must ever fail of adequate expression. He was born in the City of New-York on Feb. 14, 1842, and was therefore not quite 25 years of age when taken from us. He entered the Freshman Class of Columbia College, and graduated with distinction in 1861. The following Fall he entered the Theological Seminary in New-Brunswick, N. J., and after spending the intervening year at the Princeton Seminary completed his three years' course, and graduated in 1864. On the 7th of January, 1864, he was admitted a candidate for holy orders in this church, and in 1865 he was ordained in the Church of the Transfiguration a deacon, and on Feb. 18, 1866, in this church as a presbyter in the ministry of God. Immediately after his first ordination he accepted an informal relation to this church which subsequently grew into a friendship so fraternal that we both felt reluctant at its possible severance. Though nominally the assistant minister of the church his services were freely given with no other compensation than the hope of winning souls to Jesus. And I think it would have been difficult often to distinguish the relative position of the two pastors officiating here. He was my true yoke-fellow. And my own sense of loss must be the more keen, as my acquaintance with him was the more intimate. The 25th of July, 1866, was his birthday into the better life. Returing in perfect health, though sadly overtaxed by self-assumed labors which no human frame could endure, in the sleep of nature he fell asleep in Christ. So suddenly did he put off this tabernacle; so hastily did his spirit fly back to the bosom of the Saviour who gave and redeemed it, that I can scarcely realize he is not to return. It is all a dream to me. But, oh, not to him. He has awakened satisfied with the Saviour's likeness. He has entered into the joy of his Lord. His spirit basks in the sunlight of his Saviour's smile. In speaking more at length of the traits of character possessed by his late brother, the preacher said that he perceived with unfailing sagacity the beginnings of error. He was most positive in his affirmation of the evangelical doctrines of the Scriptures, and most declared in his opposition to that Sacramentarian scheme which, while like the Gospel, he believed with Paul to be "another Gospel." He had no fear of unbelief, however exalted its station, and he was ready to plead with the most ignorant and outcast. COWPER put true words into his mouth:

> "Is there a lamb in all thy flock
> My soul disdains to feed?
> Is there a foe before whose face
> I fear thy cause to plead?"

He studied medicine with a view to fitting himself for the work of foreign missions. After having been for a short time acting as Junior Walker in the City Hospital, he one day said to the speaker, "I would rather be chaplain of the City Hospital than occupy any church in the City." The eloquent preacher, in closing his affecting discourse, made it the subject of an appeal to the young men present to view the example of him who had gone before, and to walk in the same unselfish spirit. He closed with the following pointed appeal: I want recruits to-night to stand up for Jesus. Listen, I pray you, to the appeal. Make it a subject of careful, secret consideration. Dismiss all selfish thoughts of personal loss. Count it all joy to suffer something for Him who has suffered so much for you; and follow this dear brother whom God hath taken, as he followed Christ, in a like mission and spirit. Will not some son of God to-night cheerfully say, "Here am I—send me?" Blessed is the privilege of telling about such a Saviour. Glory be to God who hath given such grace unto men. Call it not a cross, "For when the Chief Shepherd shall appear ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Base Ball Championship—Atlantic vs. Athletic—An Easy Victory for the Champions—Fifteen Thousand People Present.

The grand match between the celebrated Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the champion Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, for the base-ball championship, came off at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, and resulted in a signal victory for the Atlantics by a score of 27 to 17. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons witnessed the game, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The spectators commenced to arrive on the ground as early as 10 A. M., and at 2 o'clock, when the game commenced, every available spot was occupied by a compact mass of human beings. The ladies were out in large numbers, and the seats reserved for their especial use were filled to repletion. Special seats were reserved for the members of the Athletic Club and their friends, who were present in large force. The police arrangements were admirable. Inspector FOLK, with 150 men detailed from eleven precincts, was on hand at 11 A. M., and his arrangements to keep a clear field could not have been bettered, and were in striking contrast to the management—or rather want of management—which characterized the Philadelphia *fiasco*. The weather was delightful for the sport, and with the exception of a sharp wind, was all that could be desired. The club-houses and grand stands were decorated with the National colors and everything wore a gala appearance. Some time was occupied before the game commenced by an attempt to photograph the players, and the game, which was called for 1 o'clock, and should not have been started later than that time, was not commenced till 2.

Very little time was spent, however, after the selection of an umpire in the person of Mr. GEORGE FLANLY, of the Excelsior Club, and at precisely 1:55 o'clock, the Athletics having won the toss, sent their opponents to the bat. PEARCE and SMITH went out at first base, and CHAPMAN on the fly, which was received with cheers by the friends of the Athletics. KLEINFELDER and WILKINS went out first, and MCBRIDE on a foul. REACH being on second, and the Athletics came to grief, which caused the friends of the Atlantics to cheer for their favorites. The game looked at this time as if it was going to be well contested, both sides fielding up to the mark; but in the next inning, which should have been a skunk for the Atlantics, PIKE commenced to muff and throw wild; WILKINS followed suit, and MCBRIDE took a hand in, the result being four runs for the Atlantics. For their share of this inning the Athletics made two runs, CRANE missing an easy fly-catch. In the third inning the Atlantics retired for one run, while the Athletics scored three, thus tieing the game. The prospects of a close and interesting contest were very good at the end of this inning, and continued so till the seventh, when the score stood 12 to 11 in favor of the Atlantics. In the seventh inning the champions did the best batting of the game, scoring no less than eight runs, several important errors in fielding helping them along. Previous to this BERKENSTOCK had received a severe injury to one of the fingers on his right hand, and had to give way to KLEINFELDER, who went to first. The injury was of such a severe nature as to incapacitate him from further efforts at the bat or in the field. From this time out the game was virtually lost to the Athletics, who scored only six runs in the last three innings, while the Atlantics made sixteen.

The errors in fielding on the part of the Athletics were very numerous, and we have rarely witnessed a match for the championship where a club with a reputation such as the Athletics possess played so poorly. As a contest between two first-class clubs, it cannot be compared with the Mutual and Atlantic game, a few weeks ago, at Hoboken, and the fielding of the Philadelphians in several instances would put to blush some of our second-rate clubs. Neither were their efforts at the bat first-class, and with all their practice in playing country clubs and defeating them by enormous scores, they seem to lose all nerve when brought in contact with a first-class club. We have to commend the admirable umpiring of Mr. FLANLY. He was very prompt and impartial in his decisions, kept the pitchers well down to their work, and gave satisfaction to all parties.

The full score is as follows:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	4	2	Kleinfelder, r. f.	3	1
Smith, 3d b.	2	4	McBride, p.	4	2
Chapman, l. f.	3	3	Reach, 2d b.	2	3
Crane, 2d b.	3	4	Wilkins, s. s.	3	1
Start, 1st b.	1	6	Berkenstock, 1st b.	5	0
Pratt, p.	4	2	Dockney, c.	3	2
Ferguson, r. f.	5	2	Sensendorfer, l. f.	5	1
Galvin, c. f.	2	3	Fisler, c. f.	1	4
Mills, c.	4	1	Pike, 3d b.	1	3
Total	27	27	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	4	1	4	2	1	8	3	4—27
Athletic	0	2	3	3	3	0	3	2	1—17

Fly-catches—Atlantic, 9; Athletic, 9.
Out on foul balls—Atlantic, 9; Athletic, 6.
Passed balls—MILLS, 4; DOCKNEY, 11.
Home runs—START, 1; DOCKNEY, 1.
Umpire—Mr. FLANLY, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MONCK and BENSON.
Time of game—Three hours.

Aquatic.

SINGLE SCULL ROWING.

The third annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New-York, came off yesterday afternoon in excellent style. The course was from the judge's boat, anchored off the Elysian Fields, one mile and a half up the Hudson and back, making it a three-mile race. The prize was the champion belt belonging to the Club. The competitors rowed in single-scull, seventeen feet working boats. At 5:15 P. M. the following boats came up for the start: *Unknown*, rowed by W. MAINLAND; *David Banks, Jr.*, rowed by R. WITHERS; *Buckshot*, by J. OGDEN, and the *Fannie C. Russell*, by D. PROBST. At the signal a good start was made, MAINLAND and PROBST taking the lead, with WITHERS a good third. At the rounding of the upper stake boat MAINLAND was leading all of his rivals handsomely, WITHERS being second, some two or three lengths astern. The former increased his advantage all the way down the river, finally rowing past the judges boat a winner of the belt in 30:30. PROBST was next, in 32:00. WITHERS time was 33:40. OGDEN did not finish the race and was not timed. The weather was chilly, and the water quite rough. Referee, Mr. ALDEN S. SWAN.

The City Sunday School and Missionary Society of New-York.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held on Friday evening, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, W. W. CORNELL, President, in the chair.

The evening was stormy, but the attendance of delegates was good, and reports of pastors in charge and committees were highly encouraging.

The report of the Treasurer showed: Receipts, $2,206 62: expenses, $1,047 76; balance on hand, $1,158 86.

The Missionary Committe reported that they have hired rooms corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street for the Bloomingdale Mission.

The Thirty-fifth-street Mission building (near Tenth-avenue) is nearly finished, and will be dedicated Oct. 21. Bishop JANES and Presiding Elder Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will be present on the occasion. The building and lot cost $10,000. The Sixty-first-street Mission building is progressing steadily, and according to contract will be finished by the 15th of November next.

The Society held one public meeting during last month in the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. D. L. MARKS and J. F. HILDRETH addressed the meeting.

The pastors in charge report that the past month has been one of labor, and at all points the schools have been worked vigorously, and the attendance of teachers and scholars has been better than for months previous.

The attendance at preaching, class and prayer meetings has been good. Bank-street Mission Room has been too small for the congregation that has thronged to it.

Rev. Mr. MARKS reports for the Missions on the west side of the City, 30 converted, 13 baptized and 7 funerals attended.

Rev. Mr. HOLLIS reported for the Missions on the east side of the City, 559 visits, 184 religious conversations, 90 persons prayed with, 16 visits to Sunday Schools, 6 converted and 6 baptized.

The ladies of Thirty-fifth-street Mission will hold a fair on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst., to obtain funds to enable them to furnish the new mission.

Grand Parade of the Jersey City Fire Department.

The second regular triennial parade of the Jersey City Fire Department took place yesterday, and was by far the finest display that has ever taken place in the city. Special weather for the occasion could not have been more propitious; bright, warm sun, bracing air and clean streets, free from dust. The entire department was out, together with several visiting companies from Philadelphia, Williamsburgh and Hoboken. The apparatus were made to look their best, having been repainted and otherwise improved, and decorated in holiday attire.

"Old Liberty No. 1," which was the first engine ever introduced in Jersey City, and went into service in 1829, at the time the Company was organized, and which, on this occasion, was manned by Exempt firemen, was assigned the post of honor. The antiquated old machine, (which has been treated to a fresh coat of varnish,) was the object of universal attraction, and was the means of calling up many pleasing reminisences among some of the Exempts present, whose pride she was in former days.

The line was formed between 10 and 11 o'clock on Grand-street, right resting on Warren-street, and about 11 o'clock the procession marched in the following order:—

Police—Forty-five men, in platoons, under command of Aids DOYLE and KILLEEN.

NEWARK DRUM CORPS.

Exempt members of the Fire Department with old No. 1 engine, manned by twenty-nine men. SAMUEL BRIDGART, the first Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in command; WARREN STONE, Foreman; HENRY W. DRAYTON, First Assistant; MAJOR HUGHES, Second Assistant, and CHAS. F. DURANT, Secretary.

Chief-Engineer S. MCLOUGLIN and Aids, as Marshal and assistants.

JEFFERSON BRASS BAND, OF NEWARK.

Liberty Steam Fire-engine Company No. 1.; N. D. TAYLOR, Foreman; manned by 47 men, and apparatus drawn by five of Adams Express horses.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND.

Perseverance Hose Company No. 5, of Philadelphia; President, JOHN G. BUTLER; number of men, 56.

DODWORTH'S BAND.

Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; J. H. CARNS, Foreman; 36 men.

MANAHAN'S BAND.

Arreseoh Engine Company No. 2; THOMAS FARREL, Foreman; 84 men.

M'CANN'S FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT BAND, BROOKLYN.

Northern Liberty Engine Company No. 5, of Williamsburg, preceded by ten torch-bearers, and the ropes manned by 68 men. The engine was decorated with a Temple of Liberty, at the rear of which was a stuffed stag.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BAND, NEW-YORK.

Phœnix Hose Company No. 2; FREDERICK LINCKS, Foreman; 36 men.

NEYER'S THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, NEW-YORK.

Americus Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; LUKE TILDEN, Foreman; 60 men.

WASHINGTON BAND, NEW-YORK.

Hercules Engine Company, No. 3: CHARLES VAN BERNER, Foreman; 74 men, including torch-light bearers.

The Chief Engineer, accompanied by a delegation of the Rahway firemen, were the guests of Engine Company No. 3.

DODWORTH'S BAND.

Liberty Hose Company, No. 2, of Hoboken; Mr. COLLAGAN, Foreman; 52 men.

ROBINSON'S BAND.

Diligent Hose Company, No. 3; C. H. SCOTT, Foreman; 58 men.

NEW-JERSEY BAND.

Washington Engine Company, No. 4; THOS. MAHONEY, foreman; 76 men.

SCHINELLER'S BAND, NEW-YORK.

Passaic Hose Company No. 4; HENRY R. GRAY, foreman; 53 men. On the front of the apparatus were seated two miniature firemen in full rig; the carriage was also decorated with a stuffed eagle, a live owl and a wreath of flowers.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Protection Steam Fire Engine No. 5, drawn by five of HERRING's horses; 41 men. The steamer was tastefully decorated with elegant bouquets.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Jackson Engine Company No. 6; JOHN SHIELDS, foreman; 85 men. The apparatus was decorated with a number of wreaths of flowers and bouquets, and presented a handsome and attractive appearance.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT BAND.

Delegation from Northern Liberty Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company No. 4, of Philadelphia, 25 men.

C. Minot Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7, Mr. DENNIS, Foreman, 47 men.

The procession, which was very imposing, and which was witnessed by many thousands of people, who came out in holiday attire, marched through all the principal streets of the city, taking in their line all the engine-houses; they also proceeded to the Reservoir in Hudson City, and returning toward evening, was dismissed at Washington-square. While passing the City Hall the firemen were reviewed by the Mayor, Common Council, Water Commissioners and Fire Commissioners.

In the evening collations were served up at the houses of most of the Companies, and the whole affair passed off in a manner highly creditable to all concerned.

Important Military Orders.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. G.,
ADJ'T-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 328.—The Twelfth Regiment, N. G., Col. WM. S. WARD, Commanding, is hereby transferred from the Second to the First Brigade, First Division, National Guard of the State of New-York.

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the said regiment, if any, serving on the staff of the Commanding General of the Second Brigade will be relieved, and returned to the regiment to report to their proper commands.

Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding First Division, will promulgate this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed,) WILLIAM IRVINE,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 5.—I. Special Orders No. 325, General Headquarters State of New-York, A. G. O., Albany, Oct. 11, 1866, are hereby promulgated.

II. Col. WILLIAM G. WARD, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, National Guard, will, by virtue of seniority of rank, at once assume command of the First Brigade.

III. Col. THOMAS LYNCH will, upon being relieved by Col. WARD, return to the command of his Regiment. By order of

Brig-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Commanding Division.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Colonel and Division Inspector.

Official: W. B. BENT, Major and A. D. C.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A DOUBLE ROBBERY IN A RUM-SHOP.

WILLIAM MILLER, No. 46 State-street, Brooklyn, entered the liquor saloon situated on the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, on Sunday evening, and found therein a large crowd of men. After taking a drink, MILLER turned to leave the premises, when he was assaulted by several unknown men, aided and assisted by JOSEPH HUGHES. MILLER succeeded in getting away from his assailants, but was followed to the street by HUGHES, who renewed the assault and beat MILLER severely before allowing him to escape, after which MILLER discovered that his watch and chain, valued at $45, had been abstracted from his vest pocket. He informed the Police, and Officer COYLE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, succeeded in arresting HUGHES, and he was locked up in the Liberty-street Station-house. THOMAS HUGHES, of No. 139 Washington-street, was also in the dram-shop at the time of the robbery, and shared in both the assault and robbery, insomuch that he received several injuries and was knocked down and robbed of $25 in United States Treasury notes. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, when complaints were made against him by both MILLER and HUGHES, upon which he was committed for trial and locked up in default of $1,000 bail on each charge. The accused is 24 years of age, a native of Ireland, resides at No. 117 Washington-street, and gave his occupation as that of a seaman.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

JOSEPH MCMORROW, of No. 608 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, came over to this City on Sunday, and became soon after intoxicated, when he strayed to the corner of Dover and Water streets, where he met MARY O'BRIEN, whom he treated to liquor, and indulged in the same himself, becoming utterly helpless. In this condition he was robbed of $140 in greenbacks and watch and chain. MARY was arrested by officer VAN DUZEN of the Fourth Precinct, who found the stolen property in her possession. She was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BLACK VERSUS BLACK.

ABRAHAM MORRIS, (colored,) who resides at No. 543 Broome-street, yesterday caused the arrest of JAMES W. DORRILL, (also colored,) on the charge of theft. The affidavit sets forth that the prisoner, who was on very intimate terms with the complainant, came to his house on Saturday evening and spent about two hours there, and when he went away he carried his friend's coat, valued at $20, with him. He was arrested soon afterward by Officer MULDOON, of the Eighth Precinct, who found the stolen article in his possession. DORRILL was committed for trial.

A BOLD THIEF CAPTURED.

Yesterday morning a woman went to the clothing establishment of Mr. FRANKLIN A. LAWSON, No. 447 Hudson-street, and deliberately removed two sack coats, valued at $16, from a stand in front of the store and started to walk away with them, when she was brought to a stand still by the proprietor who had witnessed the theft. She was taken before Justice LEDWITH, where she gave her name as MARY LANGLEY. She was committed for trial without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

HOW HE HELPED HIS FRIEND HOME.

HUGH JEFFERS and DENNIS MCGRANN, two old friends, met at a drinking saloon up town on Saturday night, and soon became highly exhilarated under the influence of "gin cocktails" and London porter, mixed. Presently JEFFERS wished to go home, but was frank enough to say that he believed he was so drunk that he could not do so without assistance. According to the affidavit in the case, MCGRANN offered to take him home. JEFFERS accepted the kind offer, and the two departed together. In order to steady his friend MCGRANN put his arm around his waist, and so kept him from falling; but he went still further; he put his hand in JEFFERS' pocket, and stole therefrom $33 in United States notes. When they got to the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-second-street they were met by three friends of the accused, who, as the complainant alleges, commenced an assault upon him, (JEFFERS,) robbing him of whatever they could find in his pockets. He therefore caused the arrest of MCGRANN, who was committed for examination, when all the facts in the case will doubtless be elicited. Meanwhile the prisoner desires the suspension of public opinion in the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner KIRSTEN of Jersey City held an inquest yesterday on the body of HOWARD BARNES, an Englishman, 37 years of age, who died on Sunday from injuries received on Friday last on board the steamship *Alleppo*, lying at the Cunard wharf. It appears that a sailor, while walking over the bridge on board the ship accidentally dropped a "holee-stone," which fell down the hatchway into the hold and struck deceased on the head, causing death as above stated. Deceased resided at No. 30 Canal-street, Jersey City, and leaves a wife and an adopted child. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron de Stoeckle, Russian Minister, Earl of Airlie and W. Bodisco, Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Commodore Selfridge, U. S. Navy; Gen. Allen, U. S. Army; Hon. E. A. Rollins, Washington; W. N. Strong, Albany; A. Pollock, Washington, and D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego, are at the Astor House. Senator Wilson is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Chas. T. Almy and lady, Plainfield, and Princes' Noda and Nagui, of Japan, are at the St. James's Hotel. Hon. Z. Pratt, Pennsylvania; Gen. Geo. S. Batcheider, Albany; Hon. B. N. Rice, Detroit, and Gen. George B. Hoge, New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

Row at a Fashionable Boarding-house—A Canadian and a Yankee Contend About a Pretty Actress—The Yankee Comes off Victorious.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 15.

Before Judge Jones.

This was an action for assault and battery brought by a French Canadian, named Alex. Bessé, against Benj. A. Noyes, a Connecticut Yankee—damages, $5,000.

It appeared from the testimony of the plaintiff that on the 22d of January last Miss Gardiner, formerly an actress, and a lady of more than ordinary attractions, kept a private fashionable boarding-house at No. 71 East Twelfth-street. Plaintiff being one of her boarders, and, as he says, paying the rent of the house, which was leased from Chauncey Shaffer. On the evening of the date above-mentioned, plaintiff came home, and on entering the parlor saw the defendant sitting on the sofa in close proximity to Miss Gardiner; whereupon he ordered him out of the house, telling him at the same time that Miss Gardiner was his intended, and he claimed her as his wife. Defendant obeyed this order by seizing plaintiff by the throat and giving him a good choking, and wound off by ordering him out of the room. Plaintiff was more polite than defendant, and obeyed the order and left. Being a high-toned gentleman and a man of means, plaintiff's sensibilities were severely shocked and his feelings lacerated by the treatment he received at the hands of the defendant, and he brought this suit as a slight healing-plaster to his wounds.

Defendant, who is also a man of means, and resides in New-Haven with Miss Gardiner, who is now his wife, told a very different story from plaintiff. According to his testimony at the time of the alleged assault he was engaged to be married to Miss Gardiner, and plaintiff knew it; on the evening in question plaintiff came into the house in a state of intoxication as he had frequently done before, and, entering the parlor, he commenced abusing the defendant, calling him a swindling Yankee, an insurance thief, &c.; and also using vile and opprobious epithets toward Miss Gardiner. The lady requested him to go to his own room which he refused to do, and approached her as if to take hold of her. She then called on the defendant to protect her and to rid her of plaintiff's presence, to which call defendant responded, and seizing plaintiff by the throat kept him at bay until he promised to leave the room—using no more force than was necessary to protect Miss Gardiner, and secure the good behavior of the plaintiff. Many other facts and incidents came out on the testimony—as for instance that Miss Gardiner had refused to marry plaintiff though often importuned by him; that she was married to defendant about three months after the affray; and that defendant at the time of the occurrence had been married but was divorced from his wife, and had married again about two weeks ago. But the above was all that had any relevancy to the action before the Court, and on this testimony the jury, after a very brief consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Barnaby and Hope; for defendant, Benedict and Boardman.

Slander Suit—Verdict $25.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

A. B. Bush vs. James E. Boyle. This action was brought to recover $500 damages for the defendant calling the plaintiff a thief, robber, a swindler, and had robbed Lord, Wicks & Company in Nassau-street on the 18th of May last, and from the boisterous manner in which the language was uttered a large number of persons congregated. Three witnesses testified to the uttering of the slander on the part of the plaintiff. The defendant denied uttering the slander, but admitted that he called the plaintiff a *beat*, and that meant a person who obtained goods under false pretences. After the case was summed up and submitted to the jury, they returned a verdict for plaintiff for $25. A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; Francis Byrne for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 15.

By Justice Daniels.

Lindsley vs. Simonds; judgment for the defendant, on demurrer, with leave to the plaintiff to amend in twenty days, on payment of costs of the demurrer. (See opinion.) Kendall vs. Connover; judgment for the plaintiff for $2,500 and costs. (See decision.) Olmstead vs. McPotter; judgment for plaintiff. (See opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 15.

By Justice Clerke.

William Palen, receiver vs. Ezra L. Bushnell et al.; motion granted so that defendant shall furnish sworn copies of all documents and entries which the petition states are in the possession of the defendant, and which defendant does not deny are in his possession; $10 costs to abide the event. John E. Rathburn et. al. vs. W. W. Leland et al.; motion to vacate order placing the cause on the Special Circuit Calendar, granted without costs. John Meyer vs. William Moun; motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs. Benajah Leffingwell & Co. vs. Adolph E. Godeffray; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiffs to abide the event. John Ray, Receiver, &c. vs. Wm. H. DeGroot; motion denied without costs. Wm. H. Reynolds vs. Morton C. Fisher; motion to revoke order for examination of Baynard denied. Archibald Bianchi vs. John F. Schepeler, et. al.; motion to postpone denied with $10 costs to abide the event. Percy vs. Bernard; motion to revoke order denied, &c. Isabella C. Bennett vs. Erastus S. Bennett; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. James T. Conway, et. al., vs. Francis Rowe, et. al.; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event. In the matter of James Sweeney, et. al., vs. The People, writs of certiorari quashed and prisoners remanded. Phineas Windsor, vs. Chas. C. Duncan, et. al.; motion granted without costs. James Sheridan vs. Mary E. Sheridan; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. James Savage vs. Thomas Kane, &c.; motion for receiver granted with $10 costs to abide the event.

BUSINESS IN THE COURTS.

IN THE CIRCUIT.—*Part I.—Oct. 15.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND.—In this court there was an extra panel of 100 jurors summoned for yesterday at 10 A. M. A little over one-fourth of that number appeared and answered to their names. A few of those appearing were, on application, excused for cause. The Court imposed a fine of $25 each on all those who, having been personally served by the Sheriff, failed to appear at the appointed time.

An inquest was taken in the case of Edmund L. S. Benyon et al. vs. Wm. W. Whelpley; judgment for the plaintiff for $1,888 46. In the case of E. G. Webster et al. vs. Henry Blitz; the defendant's default was entered.—*Part II.*—Held by Justice INGRAHAM.

In this Court also a fresh panel of 100 jurors were summoned by the Sheriff to attend during the ensuing two weeks. Twenty-seven of this one hundred appeared and answered to their names. Twelve of these twenty-seven had good excuses, and upon a proper application to the Justice presiding, they were released from further attendance this term. That left about fifteen good jurors out of the hundred named in the panel; enough, certainly, to try a case, if any had been ready for trial. But none of the attorneys or counsel seemed ready to undertake a litigated case. In the following action an

INQUEST

was taken: Harry Farrington vs. Lyman Ellmore; judgment for the plaintiff for $569 30.

DEFAULTS

were taken as follows: Thomas A. Kidd vs. Samuel Sneden; Francis McCauley vs. The West Indian Petroleum Company.

CASES REFERRED.

Michael K. Wilson et al. vs. Horace E. Browne et al.; Victor Bishop et al. vs. Abbie W. Cochrane.

OFF FOR THE TERM ON PAYMENT OF COSTS.

Chas. Barton vs. George S. Haskins.

This branch of the Court has for this term had four hundred and fifty jurors summoned, to wit: four panels—three of one hundred each, and one panel of one hundred and fifty. They have now fifteen good and worthy citizens ready to do Jury duty this morning. Notwithstanding the force summoned (450,) not one Jury case has been tried in this branch thus far in October. The fault, however, we are assured, has not been with the Justice presiding. He yesterday imposed a fine of $25 on each Juror who, having been personally served, failed to report himself at the hour appointed.

IN THE SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT, *Part III.*—Held by Justice DAVIS, *Harris Solomon* vs. *Henry Buncke.* The action was brought to recover a balance due on the sale of some liquors, amounting to between $300 and $400. Solomon claimed to be the assignee of the claim, the assignors being a well-known firm, who are largely engaged in the wholesale liquor business in this City. The main question at issue on the trial was whether, when the sale was made, credit was given to the defendant, or to one Kouen Kamp. The jury after hearing all the testimony, rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $217 08.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

ROBBERY IN A DANCE HOUSE.

John Dixon and Wm. Rugge, indicted for robbery in the first degree, were tried and convicted. On the night of the 29th of September, Charles Anderson went into the dance-house No. 88 James-street, and while there he was struck in the face by the prisoner, Rugge, after which the other prisoner, Dixon, took from him a silver watch, a gold breastpin, and a watch chain, all of the value of $43. The watch was subsequently taken from Emma Johnson, one of the inmates of the house, who testified that she found it on her bed; that she had previously seen Dixon put it there, and that it had been taken from her by Officer Byrnes, of the Fourth Precinct. It was also proved by one of the witnesses for the defence that the two prisoners were usually together, and that they were up to mischief. The Recorder read the prisoners a lecture, and sentenced them each to five years in the State Prison. Dixon politely thanked the Recorder for his kindness.

STOLE MONEY OUT OF A TUREEN.

Eliza Busteed plead guilty of petit larceny. Eliza, who followed washing and ironing for a living, was so employed by Mrs. Annie Brown, of No. 25 East Twenty-first-street, on the 22d of September. While Eliza was so employed there was in the house, upon a shelf, a tureen, and in that tureen was the sum of $35 in greenbacks, and a small green and gold China pitcher, both of which mysteriously disappeared, nobody else having been in the apartment during the time of Eliza's washing engagement but Eliza. Mrs. Brown could not conceive of anybody taking the money so secreted other than Eliza, and therefore made the charge against her and had her arrested. Being in close quarters, Eliza plead guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY.

Edward Bennett plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 26th of July, a very warm day, Mr. Samuel H. Scripture hung his coat up in the back part of the store No. 56 Liberty-street. In the pocket of said coat there was a pocket-book containing the sum of $98, which was abstracted by the prisoner who, seeing it there, was tempted to embrace what he deemed a favorable opportunity of enriching himself with Mr. Scripture's funds. The complainant deemed the transaction decidedly unscriptural and had the defendant arrested. Subsequently the wife of the prisoner delivered the pocket-book, minus the money, to its owner, and Bennett said that $93 was all that was in it when he took it. He was remanded for sentence.

REWARD OF KEEPING BAD COMPANY.

Julia Brown, who said she walked the street for a living, was indicted on a charge of grand larceny of money. It appeared on trial that Mr. Gavin Hogg met Julia in the Bowery one night, and went with her, and slept at her house that night; that when he awoke in the morning Julia was not there, but had gone; that the door of the room where they had slept was wide open; than on examining the pockets of his vest and pantaloons he discovered the loss of his gold watch and money all amounting to $335, and that thereupon he had the aforesaid Julia arrested. The fact of the door having been found open by complainant, favored the theory that Julia did not necessarily pollute her hand with Mr. Hogg's filthy lucre, but that the door being thus opened, offered facilities to any other persons about the house of searching the pockets in advance of Mr. Hogg's awaking. Julia was acquitted, and Mr. Hogg has lost his property.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. John Reynolds, grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Aston, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Howe, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Lawrence, grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Sarah Lees, grand larceny of money.
The People vs. John Connor, grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Elizabeth Clayne, grand larceny.
The People vs. Catharine Sherman, grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Wm. Hughes, grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Wm. Connor, grand larceny from person.
The People vs. John Dempsey, Martin Mulady, grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Jas. Robertson, Cornelius Donohue, burglary, third degree.
The People vs. John Burns, assault and battery.
The People vs. Paul Christiansen, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. James Wright, grand larceny.
The People vs. Ernest Bartholicon, David Isaacson, receiving stolen goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15, 1866.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, '74. R.	103
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113
22,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113
2,000	do.	113¼
1,200	U.S.6s,5-20sC'62. Small	112¼
2,000	do.	113¾
80,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'65.	110¼
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65. New Issue	108¼
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99¾
38,000	do.	99⅞
600	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. Small	106⅜
5,000	do. 2d Ser.	106
2,000	do.	106¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73
10,000	do. 2d call	73¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s. x-c	73¼
40,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	63
6,500	do.	63½
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '74.	100¾
1,000	Jer. City W. L.	96
7,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	81¼
12,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	86
200,000	O. & M. Cer.	34
10,000	do.	33¾
50,000	do.	33¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf	83
2,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76Con.	118¾
5,000	Erie 3d M.	99
5,000	do.	98¾
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	84
2,000	Tol.&W.2d M.	83
50	Phœnix Bank	108
40	Am. Ex. Bank	119
10	Nassau Bank	108¼
10	Continental Bank	106
7	Ninth Nat. Bank	115
25	Citizens' Gas	125
200	Central Coal Co.	56¾
500	do	57
18	Del. & Hud. Canal	156
400	Amer. Coal	65
900	Wilkesbarre Coal	65
1000	West. U. Tel.	55¼
100	do	55⅝
100	Canton Co.	56¼
100	Cum. Coal P	58¾
100	Mariposa Pr.	29¾
100	At. Mail S. Co.	112
300	do	112¼
200	do	112¾
400	do	113
200	do	112⅞
100	Bruns. Land	8¾
100	New-York Cen.	119⅞
250	do	119⅞
2000	do	119¾
43	do	119¾

50	Adams' Ex. Co	100
100	do.	100¼
400	Boston W. P.	32½
900	Erie R.	84½
300	do. s3	84⅝
200	Erie R. Pr.	87
200	Hudson R. R.	126¾
400	do	127
100	do 2d call	127¼
100	do	127½
3800	Reading R.	117½
1500	do	117¼
600	do	117½
5	Mich. Cen. R	117½
100	do	117¼
200	H. & St. J.	46
300	Mich. S. & N. I	91¾
400	do	91⅝
2200	do	92
100	do s15	91¾
700	Ill. Central R.R.	128
100	do	127½
1200	Cleve. & Pitts	94¾
400	do	94⅝
600	do 2d call	94¾
100	Chi. & N. W.	46¼
200	do	46⅛
1000	do	45¾
2000	do	46
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	75¾
1800	do	76
500	do	76¼
800	do	76⅛
500	do 2d call	76¼
500	Cleve. & Tol.	122¼
	do	122½
1800	do b30	122¾
1000	do	122
200	Chic. & R. I.	109¾
500	do	109½
2000	do	110
400	Tol., W. & W.	52¼
	do 2d call	52
50	Tol., W.& W. Pr.	74
200	do	74¾
100	do 2d call	75¼
1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	111¼
600	do	111⅛
800	Alt. & T. H.	44¾
100	do	44
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77
100	do	77¼
100	do	77½
200	Chic. & Alt.	113¼
1000	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44
18	do	43
1500	Mil. & St. P.	62
100	do	61¾
45	do	61
400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	79
100	do	78¾
19	Del., L. & W. R.	161

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

[illegible]	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'62	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	110¼
[illegible]	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Car. 6s, New	[illegible]
[illegible]	O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	33¾
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]
600	Cum. Coal P.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]
100	Mar. Pref.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]
300	West. U. Tel.	54¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	54½
280	Pac. M. S. Co.	219
240	N. Y. Cen.	118
100	do	117½
300	Erie R. P.	82¾
300	Erie R. Pr.	86
100	Hudson R.	127
700	Reading R.	116¾
200	do	116⅞

[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	91
[illegible]	do	91¼
[illegible]	do s10	91
400	Ill. Cen. R.	127¾
400	Clev. & Pitts R.	93
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Chic. & N. W.P.	75½
1100	do	76
300	Clev. & Tol.	121¼
500	do	121
400	Chic. & R. I.	109¾
100	P. F. W. &C.	110¾
400	Alt. & T.H.	45
[illegible]	do	44¾
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77¾
200	do	77½
100	do	78
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	78¾
200	do	78¾
100	do	78½
300	do	78¾
200	do	78¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	108¼
40,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	99¾
75,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73¼
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾
16,000	O. & M. C.Pr.	77¾
100	Cum. Coal P.	58¾
1600	West. U. Tel	54¾
400	do	54¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	13¾
200	Mar. Min. Co.	29
200	At. Mail S. Co	111¾
100	Union Nav. Co.	113¾
200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8¾
100	do	8⅞
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	219
100	do	218
1300	N. Y. Central	118
900	Erie R.	83¾
300	Hud. R. R.	127
800	Reading R.	116¾

200	Mich. S. & N. I.	91¾
500	do	91⅝
300	do	91½
100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¼
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	77¾
200	do	77½
200	Clev. & Pitts	93
100	Chi. & N. W.	45¾
100	do	45¾
600	do	45¾
200	Chi. & N. W.P.	75¾
1500	do	76
200	Cleve. & Tol.	121
500	Chic. & R. I.	109¼
1000	Tol., W. & W.	51¾
100	do	51
300	P. Ft. W. & C.	111
600	do	111¼
100	do s30	110¾
100	Alt. & T. H.	44¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	34¾
20,000	do	34½
60,000	do	34¾
10,000	do s30	35
10,000	do b3	34¾
300	Boston W.P.	32
200	do	31¾
200	do b10	31¾
100	do b3	31¾
200	Cum. Coal.	58¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	55
100	do s3	55
100	do b10	55¾
100	Mar. Min.	13¾
100	West. U. Tel.	55¼
960	do	55¾
600	do	55⅝
200	do b10	55¾
300	do	55¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅞
200	do b3	119¼
100	do b30	120
100	do s3	119½
100	Hud. R. x-d	126
200	do	126¼
100	do b5	126¾
300	Erie Railroad	84¾
200	do b3	84½
200	do	84⅜
100	do b30	84½
400	do	84¾
400	Reading R.	117½
800	do	117¾
1400	do	117¼
400	do b3	117¾
1600	do	117¼
200	do b10	117¼
400	do s5	117¼
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr. c	77¾
1600	Tol., Wab. & W	53¼
200	do	53¼
100	do b3	53½
200	do s5	53¼

400	Smith & P. G.	14¾
200	Mar. Pref.	30
200	M. So. & N. I. s3	92¾
300	do	92
300	do c	92¾
200	do	92½
200	do b3	92
400	Clev. & P. R.	94½
400	do	94¼
1200	do	94⅜
300	do	94½
300	do c	94⅝
200	do b10	94½
200	do s3	94½
400	Chi. R. I. & P.	109¾
900	do s3	109½
1200	Clev.& Tol. R. x-d	123¾
200	do	123½
700	do	123¾
800	do	123⅞
800	do	123⅝
500	do s60	122¾
300	Chic. & N. W.	47¼
1100	do	47
800	do	47
600	do b3	47
300	do	46¾
800	do b3	46¾
300	do s3	46⅝
500	do c	46⅜
300	Chi. & N. W. P.	75¾
700	do	76
2800	do	76¼
900	do	76⅛
600	do b10	76¼
3400	do	76⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	62
400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	80
300	P., F. W. & C. x-d	111¾
200	do	111⅜
100	do	111¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C. b3	34
30,000	do	34
10,000	do	34
10,000	do b3	34¼
100	Boston W. P.	32
300	Cum. Coal.	58¾
100	do b3	58¾
100	do b3	58¾
400	Spruce H. C.	4½
100	Quicksilver	55
200	do b3	55
400	do	54¾
200	West. U. Tel.	54¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	29¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	118
100	do	117¾
100	do	117⅞
200	do	117⅞
200	do	117¾
600	do	117⅝
200	do s3	117¾
600	Erie Railroad	84½
300	do	84¼
400	do b3	82¾
300	do	82⅝
300	do s3	82⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	127
300	do	127¼
800	Reading R.	116¾
400	do b3	116¾
600	do	116⅝
3200	do	116½

400	Alt. & T. H.	44¼
100	do c	44¾
1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90¾
100	do b10	91
200	do s3	90¾
500	do b3	90¾
800	do b10	90¾
200	do	90⅝
500	Mil. & St. P.Pr. b3	79
1200	Cleve. & Pitts	93
300	do	92¾
500	do s15	92¾
400	Clev. & Tol x-d	120¾
1200	do	120½
100	do b3	120¾
200	Ch., R. I.& P.	109
300	do	109¼
100	do	109⅛
300	Chic. & N. W.	45¼
1100	do	45
800	do	44¾
700	do s3	44¾
300	do b10	45
300	Chic. & N. W. P.	75¾
100	do	75¼
300	do s3	75¾
300	P. F. W. & C.	110¾
200	do b3	110¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M.Cer.	33¾
100	Cum. Coal	58¾
100	do s30	58
200	Spruce Hill C.	4½
100	Quicksilver s3	54¾
100	Mar. Min Co.	13¾
800	New-York C.	117¾
100	do b10	117¾
200	do	117¾
700	do	118
300	Erie R.	83¾
100	do b30	83¾
500	do	83¾
600	do	83⅝
400	Reading R	116¾
100	Alt. & T. H.	44¼
100	do	44¾
100	Hud. R. R. x-d	127¾
200	Tol., W. & W	51¼
300	do b3	51¼
100	do	51¾
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	90¾
200	do b3	90¾
200	Chi. R. I. & P.	109¼
400	do	109
300	do	108⅞
200	do s3	108⅞

400	Clev. & Pitts	92¾
200	do b3	92⅝
800	do	92½
400	do b30	92⅝
500	do	92¾
200	do	92⅝
400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	75¾
300	do b3	75⅝
300	do s10	75⅝
1200	Cleve. & Tol x-d	120¾
1000	do s30	120½
500	do	120¼
200	do s15	120¼
400	do	120¼
200	do s3	120¼
1400	Chic. & N. W.	45
800	do	44¾
600	do b3	45
500	do s3	45
400	do s3	45½
2600	do s3	45½
200	P.,Ft. W. & C.	111
300	do	111¼
100	do b10	111¼

MONDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,233,058
Decrease in Specie	627,691
Decrease in Deposits	1,625,673
Decrease in Legal-Tenders	2,158,857
Increase in Circulation	874,550

	Oct. 14, 1865.	Oct. 13, 1866.	Oct. 6, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,478,500	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	71,207,700	73,307,700	73,307,700
Total in C. H	$80,686,200	$83,070,200	$83,070,200
Loans	227,541,584	276,443,219	274,210,161
Specie	15,890,775	5,576,002	6,203,693
Deposits	182,364,156	226,858,897	228,484,570
Legal-Tender	50,459,195	83,180,422	85,339,679
In Sub-Tres'y	67,713,079	96,057,649	90,288,601

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$627,150	Mercantile	$482,310
Mer. Exchange	452,855	Republic	557,950
Commerce	5,445,585	St. Nicholas	757,700
Ocean	791,530	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,823,255	Continental	550,529
Central	1,626,624	Importers'	505,447
Mechanics'	528,394	Ninth	945,585
New-York	726,974	First	447,401
M. Association	307,738	Am. Exchange	988,017
Metropolitan	1,118,367	Gallatin	498,911
Commonwealth	212,927	Citizens'	131,743
Leather	170,571	Union	448,500
N. America	322,492	Chatham	131,070
Irving	196,180	Shoe & Leather	897,900
Tradesmen's	667,706	Hanover	293,214
Phœnix	291,333	N. Y. Exchange	268,218
Third	796,529	Mechanics & T.	141,000
Butchers & D.	240,722	Atlantic	95,500
Seventh Ward	174,846	Pacific	128,452
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	76,500
Tenth	912,800		
Total 45 National Banks			$30,003,767
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			173,141
Total on Clearing-house report, Oct. 13			$30,176,908
On previous report, Oct. 6			29,302,358
Increase in circulation			$874,550

There is a partial reduction of about $2,000,000 in the Legal-Tender Notes in Bank, on the demand for the South and West last week. There is a corresponding reduction in the Deposit line, while the Loans are up $2,000,000 and the National Circulation increased nearly $1,000,000—by the Bank of Commerce—since last Monday. The Legal-Tenders are still about $25,000,000 above the average, and the demand for the West not so active as through the previous week. The

Deposits, Currency and Gold, are	$226,443,219
Circulation	30,176,908
Together	$256,620,127
Required average	$64,155,032
Gold and Legal-Tenders on hand	88,756,424
Surplus Legal-Tender	$24,601,392

The week opens on the accustomed ease of supply and cheapness of rates in our Money Market. Several of the large Stock firms were themselves free lenders to-day at 5 ℘ cent. There is a break in the Gold Room *corner* of 2½@3 ℘ cent., and less disposition to lock up Gold Notes on borrowed money. The cash Gold was easy to-day, and this fact imparted firmness to Exchange, and ease in the payment of Customs. The latter amounted to $445,000. The sales of gold ran down from 153 to 150@149⅞ ℘ cent. There were various rumors that the Government was about to let loose a considerable amount of Gold, either by selling or prepaying the November Coupons. But these rumors are at least premature, and in relation to the prepayment of Coupons thus far wholly unauthorized. It may be however, that the Secretary designs to turn part of his gold into the Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government, in anticipation of his Public Debt Statement at the close of the present month. He could scarcely do so to greater advantage than with Gold at 150 ℘ cent. Several considerable parcels of 6s of 1867-8 have already been offered to him, for Gold, and accepted.

The funds of the United States were all especially firm to-day. The 6s of 1867-8 at 138@140; 5s of '71 at 111 ℘ cent.; 5s of '74 at 103@103½; 5s of the 10-40 issue at 99⅝@99⅞; 6s of '81 at 113¼; 5-20s of 1862 at 113⅛@¼; 5s of 1865, May and November, at 110¼; and of 1865, July and January, at 108⅛@108¼ ℘ cent. The 7-30s convertible at once into the 5-20s of 1865, July and January, sold at 106⅝@106¾ ℘ cent; the other 7-30s at 106@106⅛ ℘ cent. A large business was done by the prominent dealers on Wall-street, as well as at the Stock Exchange.

The Railway market continues active and highly speculative. The business in the forenoon was to a heavy amount, and generally at an advance on Saturday's sales. About 1 o'clock there was a renewal of a bearish feeling on the part of three or four operators, and this in turn induced some realizing by actual holders. The market subsequently underwent repeated changes up and down of 1@1½ ℘ cent. on Erie, North West, Michigan Southern, &c., and finally closed at 5 o'clock in the Long Room about as follows. The Border State Stocks were firm and in demand throughout the day, and the Miscellaneous Shares show no important changes since Saturday. The most prominent bearish disposition was manifested against the rise in Reading and Michigan Southern.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99⅝	Northwest	47¼	45
U. S. 5-20s	113¼	113⅝	N. West Pref.	75¾	75½
U. S. 7.30s	106⅜	106¾	Rock Island	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central	119⅞	117¾	Fort Wayne	110¾	110⅝
Erie	83¾	83⅝	Cumb'land Coal	58¾	58¾
Hudson	125	126½	Quicksilver	54¾	54⅝
Reading	116¾	116⅝	W. U. Telegraph	54¾	54¾
Mich. Southern	91½	90⅝	Mariposa Pref.	29⅝	29½
Illinois Central	128¾	127	Ohio Certificates	34¾	33¾
Pittsburgh	94	93¾	American Gold	153	149⅞
Tennessee 6s	72¾	73¼	Bills on London	107¼	107½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	115
Merchants'	116	Bank of N. America	110
America	138	Metropolitan	126¾
Phœnix	108	Citizens'	130
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	112
Chemical	700	Corn Exchange	118
Butchers & Drovers	125	Continental	105
National	110	Commonwealth	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	New-York County	145
Seventh Ward	110	Park	145¾
State of New-York	113	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Commerce	120	Fourth National	109
Ocean	105	Ninth National	115
American Exchange	119		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95¾	Han. & St. Jo. Con.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	93
Erie 1st mort., 1876	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	75¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	91	Gals. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Buff. N.Y & E. 1st M. '77	96	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 3d M.	89
Harlem 3d mort., '68	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	96	Chi. & Al. income	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	McGregor West. 1st M.	68
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	[illegible] & Gt. E. 1st M.	68
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	92
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	83¾	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	102
Han. & St. J. Ld. G.	96		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,496,557 28; including for Customs, $445,000; Gold Notes, $257,000. Payments, $5,576,098 52. Balance, $95,978,108 28.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

Information has been received at this office that officers of Internal Revenue in various parts of the country are permitting distillers to continue, under the new law, the old practice of separating the low and high wines, by allowing them to run into separate *open* tubs placed near the outlet of the still or worm. It is understood that the almost universal custom in grain distilleries has been to place near the outlet of the worm two open tubs, into one of which the high wines are conveyed, and into the other the low wines—the former connected by pipes with the high-wine cistern, and the latter with the still or doubler.

This arrangement is not consistent with the terms of the act of July 13, 1866. Section 34 (par. 125) of that act provides that all the spirits distilled during each day of twenty-four hours, shall be conveyed on that day into one of the receiving cisterns prepared for that purpose, and that such cistern shall be connected with the outlet of the still by suitable pipes or other apparatus, so constructed as always to be exposed to the view of the Inspector.

This language clearly prohibits the use of open tubs for separating low and high wines. The outlet of the still or worm *must* be connected with the cistern by pipes or other apparatus exposed to the view of the Inspector. Open tubs are not "pipes or other apparatus" contemplated by law. The intention of the law, as is well known, is to cut off the opportunities for the commission of fraud heretofore existing. To this end, the design was to keep the spirits, as it were, under close guard, continuously, from the worm to the bonded warehouse, by the use of a pipe connecting the worm with the cistern, by having the cistern in a safe room under the lock and seal of the Inspector, and by having the spirits, under the immediate inspection of that officer, drawn off into casks or packages, which, after being duly guaged, proved and marked, he is to see removed into the bonded warehouse, which, again, is under his lock and key.

Now, to permit the spirits to be run from the worm into *open tubs*, for the ostensible purpose of separating the low from the high wines, would be to frustrate the grand object of the law, and render all other safeguards provided by the law wholly nugatory.

Consequently, distillers must in all cases be required to connect the still or worm with the receiving cistern by pipes or other apparatus, which must be so constructed as to convey the spirits directly to the cistern.

As it is necessary for the interest of the distiller to prevent the low wines from running into the high-wine cistern, and as the use of the open tubs for this purpose cannot be allowed, it becomes necessary to adopt some arrangement by which this can be done.

It is deemed entirely feasible to separate the low from the high wines by the use of a glass vessel, which shall be connected with and made a part of the pipes or apparatus connecting the outlet of the still with the receiving cistern. The precise form of this apparatus for separating the low and high wines is not now prescribed, but distillers must be immediately notified that some such arrangement must be adopted and put in use by the 15th day of November next. Any distillery which, after that date, shall be found without such apparatus, must be closed up and proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

American Crops of 1866.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The interests of this country are so intimately interwoven with the prosperity of agriculture that its condition frequently indicates the financial prospects of every industrial pursuit. As the Agricultural Department of the Government possesses a large corps of correspondents, its monthly reports furnish much valuable information, and its returns for September are peculiarly interesting, because, for the first time since 1861, statistical relations with the Southern States have been reëstablished. Its statement of the condition of the crops of the country on the first of August and on the first of September, as far as heard from, are highly satisfactory.

The wheat crop of 1866 exceeds that of 1865 in nearly all the Northern and Pacific States. In Rhode Island and New-York it will equal last year's product. In Pennsylvania and Michigan it will fall slightly, and in Indiana and Ohio considerably below, the crop of 1865. The product of the Southern States will be about one-half their product in 1860. The wheat crops of England, of France, and other portions of Europe, are reported to be unusually light. It is therefore probable that, as our product will be considerable in excess of the home demand, a remunerative foreign market will be opened. This will be a great improvement on recent years, for the exports of 1865 and 1866 of breadstuffs to England were of very trifling amount, and not one-tenth as large as in 1864.

The present season has been very favorable to the growth of Indian corn in all the Northern States. The crop is the greatest ever grown, amounting to more than a thousand million of bushels. The product of oats, rye, barley, potatoes, pasture lands and flax considerably exceeds that of 1865. There is also a decided increase in the quantity of wool sheared. There is a large increase in the yield of garden products. There is a diminished product of hay and of tobacco in some sections.

The estimated product of cotton in the Southern States is 1,835,455 bales of 400 pounds each. Its growth has been attended with many serious and unusual difficulties, arising not merely from the sudden change in the system of labor, but from the scarcity of good seed, the ravages of the army worm, drought in some months and heavy rains in others, and the bad condition of the land. Yet the fact remains, notwithstanding these discouraging influences, that the cotton crop of this year is probably the most valuable ever grown. In 1860 it was much larger—amounting to more than 5,000,000 bales—but the average price was then less than 11 cents per pound. In 1866, for the six months ending July 30, we exported to Great Britain 904,704 bales, sold at the average price of 34¾ cents per pound, or $126,349,855; and if such rates are maintained, and present expectations of the quantity grown are realized, the American cotton crop of 1866 will be worth $253,296,930.

In the cultivation of the sugar-cane there has been an increase in the acreage under cultivation in Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky over 1859: but a great falling off in the acreage of other sugar-cane growing States, particularly in Louisiana, where the product will probably not be one-fourth as great as in 1859. This is owing not merely to the neglect of sugar estates during the war, but to the rapid deterioration of the canes, an evil that can only be corrected by importations from foreign countries, the Java ribbon-cane from India being preferred.

One of the most interesting features of the report is a careful estimate of the diminution of live stock in the Southern States, caused by the ravages of the war. Exposed not only to the exhorbitant demands of the Quartermaster's Department of the so called Confederacy, but to the raids of our own armies, they suffered heavily, and compare with the census returns of 1860 as follows: horses, 68 per cent.; mules, 70 per cent.; cattle, 65 per cent.; sheep, 80 per cent.; hogs, 56 per cent.

The following table, however, shows that their supplies are by no means exhausted:

Table Showing the Number of Live Stock in the Southern States in 1866.

States.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Alabama	82,590	67,012	409,934	307,229	909,127
Arkansas	79,913	38,458	232,787	93,266	316,349
Florida	7,550	6,873	256,119	6,631	108,696
Georgia	71,924	60,641	583,411	384,463	1,425,261
Louisiana	33,842	54,139	227,069	90,695	272,845
Mississippi	67,015	63,112	401,449	282,106	812,317
N. Carolina	89,436	33,916	496,476	399,126	1,261,753
S. Carolina	48,675	35,561	315,201	270,850	482,889
Tennessee	26,887	69,489	382,365	510,389	1,079,767
Texas	293,126	60,167	3,111,475	904,035	1,183,243
Virginia	172,547	28,710	543,122	761,586	959,951
Total	1,183,488	578,076	6,959,408	4,009,736	8,822,289

From the great grazing grounds of Texas very favorable reports have been received. The falling off in that State from the returns of 1860 has been comparatively slight. The number of sheep have increased twenty ℘ cent., and a large number of cattle are for sale at low prices; steers being offered at from $4 to $5 in specie, and beeves at $15 ℘ head.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 13,511 bbls. Flour, 91,173 bushels Wheat, 170,211 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 170,211 bushels Barley, 12,400 bushels Malt, 178,460 bushels Oats, 23,500 pkgs. Lard, and 215 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, opening at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. ℘ lb., but closing less buoyantly. Middling grades ranged from 42c.@45c., chiefly at 42c.@44c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,100 bales, against receipts of 71 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	16,655
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	44,453
Receipts since Jan. 1. 1866	476,597
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	2,299
Exports since September	23,773
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	333,711
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1865	2,571,043

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian, A, 23c.; Boot, A, 17c.; Boot, S, 24c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Ballou & Son, 28c.; Canoe, 13½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; American, 19c.; Empire, 13½c.; Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L, in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 20, Enameled and French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 per cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c.; Blackstone River, 25c. Stripes—American, 25c.; Ararapha, 20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more doing in State and Western Flour, desirable lots of which have been held firmly. Sales since our last, 14,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 80@$10 10; very poor to good old Extra State at $8@$10 40; fair to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 50@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 35@$11 90 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 80	@$10 10
Extra State	8 00	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 55	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 35	@11 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 60	@17 75

Southern Flour continues quiet, at former prices. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $11 80@$13 10 for poor to good, and $13 15@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, including Superfine at $6 50 @ $7 60 ℘ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 10 for City, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 15 for Baltimore, and $5 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather higher on limited offerings of prime. The demand has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Mixed Red (Winter) do. on private terms; new Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 36; Chicago Spring—poor Red to common new—at $1 85@$2 15; and Amber State at $2 90@$3 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand for home use and on speculation, and prices have advanced materially; but toward the close the market was less buoyant, and extreme rates were not supported. Sales since our last, 201,000 bushels, at 95c.@96c. for inferior; 96c.@99c., closing at 97c.½c. afloat, and 96c.@98½c., closing at 97½c., in store, for sound Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 for Yellow Western, and $1@$1 05 (the latter a fancy price) for White do. ℘ bushel. The lots of Mixed sold at 99c. afloat were nearly pure Yellow. Oats have been in brisk request, partly on speculation, at decidedly higher prices. We quote: Chicago at 56c.@61c., Milwaukee at 59c.@62½c.; State at 63c.@65c. ℘ bushel. Sales 135,000 bushels. Rye is in better demand and firmer; sales 51,000 bushels, including old Western at $1 08@$1 10, and new do. at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ bushel. Barley has been very freely offered, and has been much depressed, closing heavily, with only a moderate inquiry; 58,000 bushels were sold at $1 08@$1 20 for State ℘ bushel. Barley Malt continues dull and heavy.

HAY—North River bale is in good request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 45 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand and firm, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@65c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@71c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4@$9 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$2 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is moderately inquired for at 23½c.@24½c. for Crude; 41c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been in moderate request, to-day, without any remarkable change in prices. Sales since our last, 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $33 08@$33 15 for new Mess, closing at $33 12½ cash; $31 for one year old Mess and $29 50@$29 75 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including all October, seller at $33; November seller, $31, and buyer at $32 50@$32 62; all the year, seller, part at $29 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request and heavy, at 14c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 290 pkgs. Bacon is quiet at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib ℘ lb. Sales 120 boxes. Lard continues inactive and depressed. Sales since our last, 465 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@18¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is quiet. We quote old at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams are dull and nominal at $45@$48 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 13c.@13¾c. for heavy, and 13¼c.@13¾c. for light, ℘ lb. Butter continues quiet at from 38c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., at 38c.@42c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese is in modrate demand at 6c.@18c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@45
Pennsylvania and Western—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 945 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 46,000 lbs. at 15c.@18c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 118,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@13½c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 bbls., in bond, at 41c.@42c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 6,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., and 12,000 bushels Corn on private terms ℘ bushel. For London, 35,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ℘ bushel.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE;
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
at
TRAINER'S HALL,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance from 34th-st.

Prof. B. having, for the greater accommodation of his pupils, secured the exclusive occupancy of the above eligible rooms, will, after the 17th inst., be there daily to receive calls from 2 to 9 P. M., except on Tuesday and Friday; meantime, apply on Monday and Wednesday, from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Building, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 22 West 19th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution Endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 35. Board and tuition for 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

A TEACHER OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, a graduate of the Female Normal School, and who has resided for several years abroad, desires to give lessons in the higher branches, to any lady who has heretofore been prevented from acquiring the culture necessary in society. Particular attention paid to correctness and elegance of language. Address M. S. H., Station D.

A LADY, RESIDING NEAR NEW-York, superintending the education of her own daughter at home, would be glad to take into her family two or three young ladies of from 17 to 18 years of age, to form a class. For particulars address A. B. C., office of Montauk Fire Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family.

French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)
The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)
A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.
For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

AT PAINE'S—PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC and book-keeping; lessons unlimited, $20; algebra, grammar and spelling, $5 each; an expert penman devotes his whole time, at No. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE E. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

ACCOUNTS, PENMANSHIP, &C.—GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. A limited number of pupils. Individual instruction. Private rooms may be secured.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Home and school for boys under 12; English, French, Spanish, music, military drill, light gymnastics; ponies for riding lessons. E. HINDS, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THOSE WISHING TO PREPARE FOR teaching photographic painting, may be taught in a few lessons, in oil and water, at No. 887 Broadway.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, Morris, Conn. For circulars, containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MME BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., is now ready to resume her lessons.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for a limited number of young ladies, No. 28 Irving-place, near Union-square.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children. No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address or call upon Mr. CLARK, No. 8 Vandam-st.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTE, A TEACHER, either lady or gentleman, of dancing and light gymnastics. Apply, during this week, at No. 175 West 39th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 60 Liberty-st., a fine and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil paintings. Among them will be found specimens by

Hogarth,	Hy. Cleanerork,	Mignon,
Eggers,	Velten,	Wouvermann,
Vaumort,	Deshayes,	Gainsboro,
F. de Brackeleer,	Atzker,	Vanderwerff,

and many others. The above are now on exhibition, elegantly framed, and will be sold without reserve.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following, viz.:
1 large Crank Shaft.
2 Fire Engines.
1 Upright Boiler.
Lot of Oil Barrels.
28 Boats of various sizes and patterns.
About 138 loads of Coal-Cinders from brass furnaces; also a quantity of condemned Wood.
For catalogues of sale apply at Storekeeper's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 11, 1866.
EDWARD HOOKER, A. V. Lieut.-Commander,
United States Navy, Naval Storekeeper.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

By GEORGE COOK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 91 Liberty-st.—Genteel furniture, including parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots; bookcases, lounges, tables, chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale, which is absolute.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 100 Willow-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn: LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE BY BEST MAKERS—Seven-octave piano, (Dubois & Seabury,) rosewood parlor suite in satin damask, centre-tables; rosewood, mahogany and oak marble-top chamber furniture; best hair mattresses, feather beds, couches, lounges, walnut marble-top buffet, chairs, china, dinner and tea sets, plated and cut glassware, library bookcases, library table, chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1866,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Union-place Stables, No. 62 East 14th-st.,
A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURN-OUT, ROAD HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, ROBES, &c., &c.,
Together or separately.
One superior pair of very handsome dark brown, pony-built HORSES, 15 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, long tails, sound and kind, without vice or tricks; remarkably stylish, showy and easy drivers; can trot in three minutes.
Fine DOUBLE HARNESS, by LOWDEN.
NEW ¾-seat 165 lbs. WAGON, with pole and shafts, by BREWSTER & CO.
One pair new and elegant dress BLANKETS.
Handsome light SLEIGH, with pole and shafts, by STIVERS.
Handsome GRIZZLY BEAR ROBE.
Handsome WOLF ROBE.
Two strings silver-plated BELLS.
All the above are in complete order, and will positively be sold without reserve.
ALSO,
At the same time and place:
A BAY TROTTING MARE, "DOLLY," 9 years old, 15 hands high; can trot in 2:25. WARRANTED.
A BRIGHT SORREL LADIES' SADDLE MARE, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, long mane and tail; pony-built and very stylish. WARRANTED.
A very handsome GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; been used in harness and saddle; very promising horse. WARRANTED.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Amity-street, between Mercer and Greene streets, all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite, in satin, rosewood, centre and fancy tables, walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, library bookcases, mahogany sofas, chairs and easy chairs, painted bedroom suite, damask and lace curtains, curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, together with the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
HARDWARE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

By GEORGE COOK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st., to pay storage and expenses, for account of whom it may concern, about $12,000 to $14,000, estimated value, (to be sold in one lot,) consisting of axes, picks, shovels, hoes, boys' axes, shingle axes, handles, &c. Catalogues and permits to examine the goods may be had of the auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16 and 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a large collection of Carrara marble figures, groups and busts, for parlor and gardens, columns and pedestals for the same; Mosaic tables, large groups and vases, of pure white alabaster, richly and artistically carved by eminent Italian artists: tazzas, card receivers, groups of animals, &c., lately imported from Italy by F. Zanoni & Co., of Florence. The attention of the public and trade is called to this sale which comprises many new pieces of statuary and vases representing new subjects and new designs, making the largest and most exquisite collection ever offered at public sale in this City by the above firm.
MONDAY, Oct. 15, will be open for exhibition, with descriptive catalogues. Sale positive. Goods will be properly repacked for shipping in the original Italian cases, by the importers at small expense.
ALSO,
A large consignment of English silver-plated ware and table cutlery, of Dixon & Son, Harrison and other reputable makers, embracing an extensive assortment.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood piano by Chickering, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet carpets, three-ply and other carpets, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 179 West 37th-st., near 8th-av., the entire furniture of the family, who leave for California on the 24th inst. This sale will embrace every article requisite for housekeeping, in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak; also one very rich and valuable fur cape, cost $150. Sale will be peremptory and house to rent.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AND FARMING LAND AT NEW UTRECHT, LONG ISLAND.—Positive sale to close an estate, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; about 48 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, house, barn, well, &c.; will be sold in three parcels; is one-half mile from the village; near two railroads. Maps are ready at the office of the Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 73 Nassau-st.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Lorin Ingersoll, Esq., Fordham-av., opposite 1st-st., Morrisania, the entire household furniture, viz.: Parlor, dining and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.
Also, at 1 o'clock, Park phaeton, single and double harness, road wagon, buggy, coupee, jagger wagon, milch cow, yoke of oxen, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.:
One team of good road horses, about 15½ hands high, one black and the other bay.
A top buggy, nearly new.
Set double harness in good order.
Robe whips.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 13, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department, I will sell, at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of 3 bales cloth, gray blankets and 4,300 blankets, (captured,) 1,000 sand-bags, 20,000 grain sacks, in lots of 1,000; 49 deep-sea lead lines, 599 bbls. fire cement, 600 pounds 3½-inch boiler flues; also 9 horses, 1 gig, 1 single harness, together with a number of ranges, stoves, tables, desks, and other property not enumerated. The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery. For further particulars apply to the storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, 61 CHAMBERS-ST.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at warehouse No. 40 Cortlandt-st., Oct. 16, 1866, at 2 P. M., the following-named articles, seized for non-payment of taxes at No. 323 Washington-st., viz.:
1 Copper Still (capacity about 100 gallons.)
4 Copper Connecting Pipes (various sizes.)
1 Large Tub, containing Worm.
1 Large Tub, double headed.
3 Large Funnels.
1 Barrel with Faucet.
1 (Iron) Furnace Door and Frame.
14 Heavy Grate Bars.
1 Long Iron Fire Rake.
1 Long Iron Fire Poker.
Hydrometer (broken.)
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carson, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, French Opera. LES DIAMANTS DE LA COURONNE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE. PAUL JONES, THE PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPTAIN MACHEATH, THE GOLD SEEKERS, and TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PHEDRA. Mme. Adelaide Ristori in her great *rôle of* Phedra.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING—KOENIG RICHARD DER DRITTE.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A sad case of family bereavement occurred at Baltimore last week. On the 7th inst. a daughter, 11 years old, of Mr. WENDEL SNYDER, died of scarlet fever. Two other daughters, aged 18 and 20 years, attended the funeral, and shortly after their return home were attacked by a similar disease. The elder partially recovered, but the younger, on Saturday evening, was in a dying condition. The elder sister approached the bed of the dying girl, and immediately fell to the floor lifeless, and before morning the spirit of the other had departed. Two other daughters are dangerously sick with the same disease.

The Grand Jury of Wilkinson County, Ga., has found an indictment for murder against all the parties concerned in burning the negro POMPEY, one of the murderers of Mrs. ROLLINS. The negro BILL, his accomplice, who was tried and convicted, has been sentenced to be hanged Nov. 2. All of the principal witnesses against him were of his own color, and he was represented by able counsel. Yet he persists in asserting his innocence, declaring to the judge, when sentence of death was pronounced on him, that he was never nearer the place of the murder than the City of Columbus.

The Charleston *Courier* highly commends the officers and crew of the schooner *Morning Star*, in saving seven of the passengers of the ill-fated *Evening Star*, whom they picked up in a small boat. They saw the boat on Saturday, the 6th inst., and although there was a tremendous sea running, staid by for six hours until an opportunity was afforded of rescuing the unfortunate sufferers, who had been three days without food or water. The *Courier* appeals to the citizens of Charleston in their behalf.

The late accident to Bishop BARAGA, of Marquette, in attendance upon the Council of the Catholic Church now in session in Baltimore, was caused, it is supposed, by an apoplectic fit. Bishop BARAGA is one of the most venerable prelates of the Church. He is over seventy-years of age, and has traveled several thousand miles, in an infirm state of health, to attend the Council. Forty years of his life have been spent among the Indians, of whom he has baptized twenty-five thousand.

A number of sudden deaths have recently taken place at Annapolis, caused by imprudence in the use of raw oysters, which the late rains in that section have rendered unwholesome. At the instance of eminent physicians, the corporate authorities have forbidden the bringing or offering for sale of oysters until the 1st day of November next.

The Nashville *Banner* says that nearly twice as much wheat is being sown in that section of Tennessee as was sown last year. It is feared that labor will be even more scarce than has hitherto been the case, as the freedmen are refusing to make contracts for the ensuing year, preferring to rent land on their "own hook."

A flagman on one of the freight trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad was killed a short distance below Steamboat Station, on Thursday night last. His train had stopped, and he went back, as is the custom, to flag approaching trains, when he fell asleep on the track, and was crushed to death beneath the cow-catcher of the next train.

According to the report of the Health Officer of Cincinnati, the number of deaths from cholera in that city during the months of July, August and September, was 1,406, of which number 714 were males and 692 females.

AUGUSTUS MERKLE, a passenger from this City to Savannah on board the steamship *Virgo*, was washed overboard and drowned on the morning of Oct. 5. He was a native of this City, and had been employed as a bookkeeper in Savannah.

Hudson, Wisconsin, has again been visited with a desolating fire, and the only hotel that had heretofore escaped destruction, was burned. This is the third time Hudson has suffered from heavy fires within the year.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* has been revived, the senior partner in the establishment being a son of Col. SEYMOUR, the former proprietor, who was killed during the war.

BENSON J. LOSSING, the celebrated pictorial publisher, accompanied by a corps of artists, is visiting the various battle fields made memorable during the war, in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Staunton *Virginian* proposes that the authorities there shall appoint one or more colored policemen to look after the negroes.

The water power at Augusta, lately purchased by the SURVEYOR, of Rhode Island, is estimated to be sufficient to turn 1,200,000 spindles, or more than twice the number at Lowell.

COLT'S ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, at Hartford, have an order for manufacturing 1,000 Prussian needle guns and 150 Gatlin's patent revolving cannon, at a cost of $160,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

The liquor cases, taken on appeal from the decision of Judge CARDOZO to the General Term of the Common Pleas, came up yesterday for argument on motion of Messrs. TRACY and BLISS, before a full Bench. A large number of the attorneys and counsellors for the liquor-dealers were in attendance. After considerable discussion *pro* and *con*, the Court decided that inasmuch as the question of the constitutionality of the law was already pending in the Court of Appeals, and as that Court would meet in December for the purpose of rendering a decision, it would not be expedient to take up the argument of the cases at present. The argument therein was thereby postponed for the present.

The case of LINDSLEY *vs.* SIMONDS, &c., argued a few days since before Mr. Justice DANIELS, of the Supreme Court, has just been decided. The case came up on a demurrer interposed by the defendants to the plaintiff's complaint. The plaintiff is allowed to amend within twenty days on payment of costs of the demurrer. As already reported in our columns, this case involves some new and important principles of interest to stockholders in mining and manufacturing companies formed under the general statute of this State. The action has brought up the important point as to when, and to what extent, a stockholder is liable for the debts of the Company.

The examination into the charge of alleged forgery, preferred by the Hanover Bank against EDWARD URWICK, in which the accused was made privy to the forging of three checks on the National Chemical Bank, the National Park Bank and the Merchants' Bank, by which it was intended to defraud the Hanover Bank of the sum of $10,060, came up before Justice DOWLING yesterday. Owing to the absence of complainant and witnesses the case was postponed until this morning at 9 o'clock.

An action affecting the validity of a will is on trial in the Supreme Court, Special Term, of this District, before Mr. Justice DANIELS. The case is entitled WM. L. BURKE, Administrator, &c., *vs.* WM. A. VALENTINE and others. It presents, in some of its aspects, the question whether, under the recent statutes of this State, there is any such thing as a tenancy by the courtesy. There are a large number of counsel engaged, and no conclusion will be arrived at for several days to come.

GEORGE HYER, *alias* George May, *alias* "Black George," who claims to be a member of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of selling counterfeit money. A very singular affidavit was made by the complainant against the prisoner, which had the effect of completely nonplussing HYER, who waived an examination. He was held for examination in default of $5,000 bail.

JOSIAH CARPENTER, a commission merchant, doing business at No. 323 Washington-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, in custody of Capt. JOHN YOUNG, on a charge of forging a warehouse certificate for 252 boxes of tobacco, upon which he obtained a cash advance of $3,500 from the New-York Warehouse and Security Company. The prisoner waived an examination, and was held for trial, in default of $5,000 bail.

Cooper Institute and the square in front of that building was crowded last night with Radical Republicans, who had assembled for the purpose of ratifying the Syracuse nominations. The speakers were Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Senator SUMNER, Col. THOMPSON, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and gave a hearty indorsement to the State ticket.

Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER last evening delivered the introductory lecture of the Winter course to the students of the Medical Department of the New-York University, in the Medical College attached to the City Hospital. At the conclusion of the lecture, Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., made some interesting experiments with the microscope.

The long talked-of match at base ball, between the champion Atlantics and Athletic Club, was played at Brooklyn yesterday in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators, and ended in an easy victory for the Atlantics by a score of 27 to 17.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, by Justice CLERKE. The actions are entitled ISABELLA C. BENNETT *vs.* ERASTUS S. BENNETT and JAMES SHERIDAN *vs.* MARY E. SHERIDAN.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN DIXON and WILLIAM RUGGE, were convicted of robbery in the first degree, and each sentenced to five years in the State Prison. Two or three other cases were disposed of.

AUGUST VANIER was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling the property of Mr. MAILLARD, the confectioner, for whom he acted as book-keeper, to the amount of $700. VANIER, though married, has been leading a fast life for some months past.

Col. WM. G. WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment, has been ordered to assume command of the First Brigade. The Twelfth Regiment has been transferred to the First Brigade.

The McKeon Democratic Convention met last night and nominated for Supervisor, SMITH ELY, Jr., for Register, CHARLES G. HALPINE, and for Coroner, Dr. SCHIRMER.

A single scull race came off yesterday in the North River, opposite the Elysian Fields. It was won by W. MAINLAND.

The expenses of the City Government of Brooklyn for 1867 will amount to $2,520,030 34.

The price of Gold fell to 150 per cent. yesterday. Exchange on London advanced to 107⅝; Money worked easy at 5 per cent. to the Brokers; the funds were firm and active, 5-20s of 1862, sold 113⅜@⅝@¾; the Railway market continued excited, with repeated fluctuations through the day of 1@2 per cent. on the active New-York and Western Roads.

Breadstuffs were in more active demand, yesterday. Wheat, Corn, Oats and Rye, were dearer. Cotton was in fair request and firmer, but closed rather tamely. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Foreign merchandise was held firmly but was inactive. The freight market was quiet.

Business at the live stock markets yesterday was quite active in some places and rather dull at other yards. Beef is evidently tending downwards. Sales were remarkably slow yesterday, and cattle-brokers and drovers were crotchety and by no means in good humor, which is usually a certain indication that they are not receiving as large prices as usual. The supply of beef cattle was fully equal to the demand, and the quality of the stock was not quite as good as the general average of the weekly supplies. There were a great many second and third-rate cattle in market, the price for which stood, all the former part of the day, at 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb., net weight, with no prospect of disposing of them at those figures. There is no change in the market prices of milch cows and calves. Good calves sell readily at high prices, and the best cows sell exceedingly slow at remunerating figures. The arrivals of sheep and lambs are moderately large, for the weekly supply, but the prices favor purchasers more than sellers. Even for the best lots of good lambs the prices are not firm. There is sufficient demand for all the hogs that arrive, to keep the market active, and prices are tolerably firm with little or no fluctuations. Hogs were selling yesterday as fast as they arrived in the market.

THE MASS MEETING.—The Radical Republican meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was very successful. The hall was crowded till scarcely a foot of standing room was left unoccupied, and five or six thousand people gathered about the outside stands. The principal addresses were delivered by Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Ex-Vice-President, and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. It was a noticeable feature of the assemblage that the more radical the utterances of these thoroughly Radical orators, the greater the applause and enthusiasm of the crowd. The sentiment uttered by Mr. SUMNER to the effect that while he recognized that the Southern States were as much in the Union as ever for all purposes of taxation, &c., they could not be represented in Congress until Congress chose to admit the men they sent, was received with great cheering, and cries of "keep them out." The speeches were eloquent, facetious, and sometimes argumentative. Mr. HAMLIN'S exposition of what the Constitutional Amendment contemplated was received with much favor. A more enthusiastic assemblage has seldom been called together for political purposes. The object of the meeting was the ratification of the nominations for State officers by the Syracuse Convention.

Radicals or Republicans?—Policy of Compromise.

We respect the pluck though we cannot concede the fairness of the party nomenclature adopted by some of our Radical cotemporaries in reference to the late elections. For the first time the term radical is employed to designate members elected, in distinction from the term Democrat. "Radical" and "Democrat" are the names under one or the other of which all are classified, and under the former all Republicans are ranged, irrespective of the shades of opinion which are known to exist in the Republican Party. The boldness that prompts the acceptance of a designation which to the majority is one of reproach, is marred by the dishonesty which employs "Radical" as a general substitute for "Republican," regardless of the anti-radical utterances of the party organizations.

If the matter were one simply of name, the indiscriminate application of "Radical" would amount to very little. It would be understood as an attempt of a certain class of journals to affect a larger measure of Congressional strength than Radicalism can justly lay claim to. But in this case names are associated with ideas and principles and purposes, a correct appreciation of which is of considerable importance as between parties and sections, and also as between Congress and the people.

One fact, at any rate, is clear. The issues on which Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have passed judgment, and which now hang in the balance in New-York, Illinois, Michigan, New-Jersey, and the other States whose elections come off in November, are not Radical issues. The turning point throughout has been, and is, the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which does not embody the Radical demands, and is denounced by the extremists as unsatisfactory. We will say nothing of the dogma of State suicide, or the call for confiscation and wholesale disfranchisement, for to a large extent these are inchoate, and are discussed theoretically, and as possibilities rather than as questions to be now decided. Not so with negro suffrage. This is a practical question, and is so treated whenever a full-blooded Radical is on the stand. He insists upon the enfranchisement of the negroes as an essential condition of restoration. He is dissatisfied with the Amendment because it does not include this provision. He deplores the shortcomings of the Republican Party because, in the present campaign, it has recognized no other basis of action than the Amendment. Radicalism, therefore, is not on its trial, and there is neither prudence nor justice in the attempt to denominate the successful candidates everywhere as Radicals.

Another fact exists of which we are not unmindful. As an abstract question of equity, many of the Republicans, elected or to be elected, have declared themselves friendly to negro suffrage, and there are not a few who avow a determination to seek this measure, if the terms now tendered be not accepted by the South. Meanwhile, however, all but an inconsiderable minority accept the Amendment as the groundwork of restoration, and are prepared to abide by it in good faith as a compromise between the sections. Take as an illustration the case of Mr. JUDD, one of the Illinois Radicals, whose speech to a Congressional Convention is noticed by the Chicago *Tribune*. He considers "impartial suffrage necessary to secure equal rights, and therefore necessary to permanent peace. Nevertheless, he was willing to accept the plan proposed by Congress as the best thing attainable." Now, we can have no quarrel with radicalism of this sort. What a man's speculative opinions may be concerns us but slightly. In these times the practical is everything; and when a candidate supplements his professions on controverted points with a distinct acceptance of a moderate measure, we submit that he belongs to the Republican party, which has made that measure its own. To call him radical is to excite unnecessary prejudice against him. It is to awaken apprehensions on the one hand, and hopes on the other, for which there is no solid foundation.

It is in this aspect of the matter that the nomenclature to which we object possesses its chief significance. To identify the Republican party with radicalism, is to impute to the former a policy which it has thus far refused to adopt. Democrats may resort to this method of misrepresenting an opponent, and of playing upon the fears of the South; but the distinction will not be overlooked by those who desire the success of a policy of reconciliation and peace. The South has sufficient causes of depression without being misled as to the purposes of the party which controls the action of Congress. And as we condemn the dishonesty which leads Democratic journals to circulate falsehoods for the consolation of their party, so we protest against whatever tends to confound the Unionism of Republicans with the ultra tenets to which they have never given an authoritative sanction. Let us avoid the needless awakening of fear in the mind of the South touching the preponderating sentiment of the Congress with which it must adjust the question of restoration. Let it be well understood that, though in the next Congress, as in this, the Republican Party will rule, it has no purpose beyond the present Amendment, unless the obstinacy of the South itself induces other measures. The action of the Congress that now is, and the canvass for the Congress that is to come, should satisfy the South that it has nothing to dread from the views of extreme Radicals, if it give a timely ratification to the very moderate Amendment which has been submitted for its consideration. Upon this timely ratification all depends. The restraining influence of moderate opinions is, necessarily, in some degree contingent upon the success of the policy with which their promoters are associated.

Is it too much to ask that the anxiety for the reëstablishment of the Union which leads successful candidates for Congress to waive unpalatable opinions, and to concentrate their efforts upon a compromise "as the best thing attainable," should be shared by those who oppose that compromise on other grounds? If the JUDDS of the Republican Party forego their personal views to accomplish great national ends, may not President JOHNSON and the South be fairly asked to follow the example? If one side gives up negro suffrage for the sake of peace, ought not the other side to surrender an impracticable version of constitutional right, that the vital work of restoration may not be further impeded?

The Industry of the Country—The Prices of Labor.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, who has been making extensive examinations into the condition of the national industries, in connection with his official investigations upon the subject of revenue and taxation, took the opportunity of setting forth some of the results of his researches before the "Social Science Association," when in session at New-Haven. He declared that the industry of this country was in an unnatural and unhealthy condition; and, so far as we can judge from the report of his remarks given in the TIMES, he attributed this to the great enhancement in the price of every variety of labor, and to the great scarcity of the best order of skilled workmen in numerous departments of industry. He alleged that since 1860 the advance in labor had been from 75 to 125 per cent., while the prices of manufactures and the necessaries of life had advanced in proportion. Hon. AMASA A. WALKER called in question the accuracy of this statement, giving it as his opinion that the average rate of increase throughout the country had not been more than 50 per cent.—that is to say, those who formerly received $1 per diem now received $1 50, and so on proportionally.

So far as our knowledge of the matter goes, in this City and elsewhere, we are compelled to favor the estimates of Mr. WELLS as being most nearly correct. There are certainly trades and industries in this City in which his highest figures are not an over-estimate; and though, especially in New-England, an advance of 50 per cent. might cover much of the ground, yet we are satisfied that, taking the entire range of the national industries, in the far larger proportion of them the rate of wages is double what it was in 1860. It is quite certain, moreover, that nothing less than such an advance would enable the workingman to meet the advance in the necessaries of life—the advance in food, clothing, rent and odds and ends. Whether the rise in the latter has always preceded, and been the inciting cause of each successive rise in labor, was not brought out in the discussion at the Association; but each has certainly kept pace with the other, in a most vicious and damaging manner.

Concerning the scarcity of skilled labor in various important departments of industry, Mr. WELLS made some startling statements. He averred that the further extension of the iron manufacture in Pennsylvania was actually impossible, because of the scarcity of skilled labor; and this can be compensated for (said he) by no amount of capital—and, he might have added, by no amount of *protection*. In this connection he made some interesting statements as to the almost impossibility of getting Americans to train themselves in certain difficult, but necessary kinds of skilled labor, and as to the means which English capitalists take to retain in their own country proficients in such labor.

On the general subject here involved, we have heard the experience of not a few employers in various branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry. They complain of the great difficulty of getting American lads to apprentice themselves to learn such crafts and pursuits as require time, patience, application and laborious activity. Our boys are exceedingly smart, intelligent, quick-witted and quick-handed; but they are, as a general thing, little capable of submitting to the trying conditions requisite to becoming expert craftsmen. We recently heard a couple of employers narrating their experiences in their efforts to hire boys. One wished a lad to attend upon an office or store; and before the day upon which he had advertised had passed away, he obtained several scores of applicants—out of which he easily suited himself. The other needed an apprentice—or rather needed a dozen apprentices—to learn a mechanical trade, rather light in its nature, but requiring time, application, &c., to become proficient in it. Some three or four youths answered the advertisement, but after hearing the remuneration, (which was necessarily small at first,) the kind of employment, and the number of years service required before attaining the rank of journeyman and getting full pay, Young America turned on his heel and went off to find (and doubtless to obtain) easier and more quickly profitable employment.

These are not isolated cases; but experiences similar to them are so common in this City as to have driven employers in many pursuits to look entirely and permanently to such workmen as they may be able to obtain from abroad. And yet, while saying this, we are not unaware that there are many crafts which are supplied with American workmen of unsurpassed skill, who turn out work that cannot be excelled anywhere in the world. We only say that there is a grievous and constantly-increasing difficulty of procuring skilled labor of the most important and valuable kinds; and we do not think that Mr. WELLS exaggerates the consequent damage to the industry of the country. The parents of boys could do much in the way of remedying this state of things.

THE EVENING STAR FATALITY.—The reports which we published yesterday, and those which we publish to-day will confirm the impression already formed by the public, that there was manifested on the part of certain persons who ought to have been responsible, a total disregard for the safety of the passengers by the *Evening Star*. It is not remarkable that the Purser should not be anxious to criminate his employers, nor is it very likely that the Chief Engineer would own to having gone to sea with a defective engine or boilers.

The point is: Were the usual safeguards from shipwreck on board, and if not, why not? The weather was bad, and the gentlemen whom we must call the witnesses for the defence say that it was unprecedentedly so. The public have yet to learn, however, that the storm was more severe than usual at this season, or that it could not have been weathered by a sound ship with the *aid of a full crew* and proper appliances. On these points our reports may be studied with advantage. There are enough admissions by the officers to lead to tolerably accurate conclusions on some matters. Before the fires were out, for instance, the straining of the ship caused the main steam-pipe to break, &c. Then there were, says Mr. HARRIS, but few life-preservers. The absence of a second steering apparatus on an ocean steamer was alone a proof of extreme carelessness; and if, as is stated, the crew's complement was short to the extent of *twenty men*, the case is still worse.

There are grounds, unhappily, for the belief that the *Evening Star's* manner of going to sea is characteristic of too many other vessels that are built and owned here. For this reason the *Evening Star* catastrophe must not be forgotten, or an inquiry of the most searching character blinked by the exercise of any influence whatever. It will need all the honesty of owners and all the trained seamanship that can be procured to recover in a time of peace the losses it suffered in a time of war.

American Affairs in England—The Revolution in Public Sentiment.

The London *Times* gives a ready and unqualified assent to Lord STANLEY'S views of the vast importance to England of reëstablishing cordial relations with the United States. It needed but a simple adoption of exactly such views on the part of British statesmen and British politicians during the last five years, to have made the alliance for which the English Foreign Minister is now so anxious, a certainty.

At the time when the war broke out there were no old disputes to be settled between the two countries. The San Juan business, so quietly and promptly disposed of by Gen. SCOTT, promised to be the final settlement of the Northwest Boundary Question. The Commercial Convention of 1854 was not working so unfairly but that it might be regarded as having prepared the way for the final disposition of the fisheries difficulty. There was a reciprocity, too, of kindly acts and kindly utterances dating from the Prince's visit which did much to heal old sores, and to create feelings of mutual respect and esteem.

No English Minister or leading journalist needs to be told how soon after the rebellion broke out all this state of things was changed. For the first few months of the war nearly all the public journals and public speakers were fairly neutral or indifferently friendly in their estimate of the issues involved in the struggle and the means adopted to overthrow the rebellion. But the first reverse, or what appeared a reverse, to the national arms was the signal for a complete change of tone in the utterance of nearly all the leading statesmen and influential journals in the United Kingdom. To the former Lord RUSSELL gave the cue in his hasty and unseemly recognition of the rebels as belligerents; to the latter the agents and correspondents who came here from England to report upon results gave the tone. The Foreign Minister was supposed to have the best means of knowing whether, as Mr. GLADSTONE expressed it, the insurgents had "made a nation." And the English writers sent hither were supposed to have the best means of knowing on which side the tide of victory had set in.

With such influences at work against the national cause in the early stages of the war, the bearing of public sentiment among nine-tenths of the enfranchised people of England soon became entirely Anti-American. And the voices of a small friendly minority were barely heard amid the malignant clamor of the ruling majority.

To that clamor and to the general detraction which marked the criticisms of British journals and British public men upon our cause, it was mainly due that the British neutrality laws came to be steadily and systematically violated with such daring impunity. Lord STANLEY'S appeal, backed by the influence of such journals as the London *Times*—had it come with the same heartiness and the same *authority* five years ago—would have had a powerful influence on the conduct of such men as the Lairds and Gregorys. The building of privateers and blockade-runners, instead of being followed as an ordinary and legitimate business enterprise, would have been accounted a dangerous as well as an unfriendly proceeding. And, indeed, it is not difficult to trace every inimical *act* of England, during the war, to unjust, unscrupulous and unfriendly utterances in the press, in Parliament and in public meetings.

Lord STANLEY himself is not chargeable with the unseemly conduct which characterized so many of the party to which he belongs. But, as long as he is a member of that party and a member of a Government of which Lord DERBY is chief, it may be doubted whether his conciliatory speech can be regarded as the prelude to an honest reparation for past injustice. A frank and far-seeing minister would seek no better occasion than the present to revise (as the London *Times* recommends) the churlish decision of his predecessor in the matter of the *Alabama* claims. But even if Lord STANLEY were sufficiently well affected, and sufficiently discreet to take this practical view of conciliation and permanent peace, it may be doubted whether his position in the party or in the Government invests him with the *power* to compass so manly an act.

It must be remembered that before offering the seals of the Foreign Office to his son, Lord DERBY invited Lord CLARENDON to retain the Foreign Secretaryship. That fact alone would seem to indicate beyond cavil that the views of the present Premier and those of the Russell Ministry were identical on the subject of our claims. Before Lord STANLEY, then, can hope to do aught by such soothing addresses to reach his avowed object—a good understanding with this country—he must see that the chief causes of misunderstanding are removed. We are all gratified by fair and kindly speech. But it must not be used to conceal injustice or to blot out the remembrance thereof. And it is to this practical point that we recommend Lord STANLEY to give his earliest attention. He has had time during the past Summer to put our American notions of international duty in contrast with those of the Palmerston administration. And by this he can fairly judge what we expect in return before anything like a cordial alliance between England and the United States is either possible or desirable.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.—For the fourth time in the last twenty years the ancient City of Quebec has been devastated by a terrible conflagration. The story, this time, is that from sixteen to twenty thousand people are rendered houseless. As we judge from the reports at hand, it is the St. Roch's suburb that has chiefly suffered—the Suburb of the Rouge French Canadians—a district of the city more than any other dependent upon the ship-building trade, which is this year unusually dull. The calamity comes upon the old capital of the Province too, on the back of the removal of the seat of Government, and at a crisis in its municipal history when it is overwhelmed with debt, and practically bankrupt as a corporate community. The buildings destroyed must have been mainly of a cheap kind—few of them perhaps of more value than that abominable eyesore, the two-story shed just erected at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street. But such as they were, they afforded some sort of shelter against the Quebec winter, which extends from the middle of October to the first week in May. Some outside relief will have to be extended to the sufferers. The local and the imperial government, as on former occasions, will be called on for relief; but we daresay a mention of the facts will suggest charitable contributions here and in other cities.

The Eastern Question—Crete the Opening Wedge.

Each succeeding European mail brings into stronger relief the growing significance of the Cretan outbreak; and the points involved in the beginning of that trouble should not be lost sight of. Before the insurgents took up arms, the affairs of Candia had taken for a long time an ugly turn. The Greek Christians of the island, oppressed by a tyrant who overlooked not only their rights as men but also those he himself granted by charters, resolved to protest unanimously against the continuation of such outrages in a country known thousands of years ago for the wisdom and equality of its laws. The Turkish Government, blinded as to the character of the protest and the earnestness of the people, added insult to injury by refusing to give any answer whatever to their petition.

Thousands of Christians, driven from their homes by outrageous exactions, bore witness daily to the intolerable system of government. The Cretans, long known for their stubborn resistance and their heroic achievements in the war of independence, resolved to try the only course now left open to them. The Government had no claim on their gratitude or fidelity. A people conquered by a race differing in religion, and by far inferior in civilization, they still despised their conquerers. From the very first, there was no contract between conquerers and conquered to live under one rule, but a constant protest of the conquered, and a frequent assertion that at the first opportunity they would try to recover the independence of which they were deprived.

Owing, then, no allegiance to their rulers, it is not surprising that a warlike race thus situated took up arms to avenge their wrongs and assert their independence. No doubt the struggle appears at first unequal and almost the work of madness. The justice of the cause, however, the sympathy of the Greek nation, and the utter corruption and helplessness of the Turkish Government, give the Christians advantages, which they know, no doubt, how to use. Indeed, the latest London reports represent the movement as spreading in all parts of the Ottoman Empire.

The Cretans, not unworthy of the confidence of their brethren, have fought, under the guidance of Greek officers, a great battle, in which they were victorious, totally routing the Turkish army and forcing the Egyptians, who had lost their leader and three thousand of their comrades, to capitulate.

By last advices they were in active campaign and likely to follow up the advantage they had gained. Their opponents, regardless of the orders and entreaties of the Pasha, revenged their defeat by a general massacre of the women and children who fell into their hands. The Consuls residing in the island protested, and it remains to be seen what steps the great Powers will take to prevent the repetition of such atrocities. They have to fulfill not only their duty as civilized and Christian nations, but also their engagements to these very Cretans to whom they guaranteed protection.

In their hour of need the Cretans have first turned their eyes toward their own brethren, the Greeks; not for assistance, but to declare their annexation to that kingdom. They have also, as we have seen, addressed themselves to our own Government, and although it is not to be expected that we can take any active steps in this matter, the address cannot fail to increase the interest of our people in a community which, almost three thousand years ago, promulgated those very principles of democracy which have grown to such perfection in this country.

DISHONEST NATURALIZATION.—As the political canvass in this State draws nearer to its close, both political parties are, as a matter of course, anxious to increase the number of their respective voters. If this can be done legitimately and honorably it is right and just, but against dishonest practices honorable men of all parties ought most earnestly to protest. Such practices have come to our knowledge. There ought to be the utmost care taken to scrutinize closely the kind of witnesses that appear on behalf of the applicants. Men, it is said, are procured for five dollars apiece, and even less, to act as witnesses, and swear that they have known the applicant in this country for five or more years, when, in most of cases, they have seen him the first time when they were employed to do the swearing business. It is not, we are afraid, done by one party alone, but with the knowledge and under the sanction of responsible representatives of both parties. The whole thing is a fraud upon those that have a legal right to vote, and mere party success, and whatever else may depend upon it, surely ought not to be an object sufficient to justify the crime of perjury or subornation of perjury.

Gen. Dix.

DUANE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please state in your columns, to satisfy some of your subscribers, whether Gen. JNO. A. DIX ever before held the position of American Minister abroad?

S.

No. Gen. DIX has had conferred upon him almost every office, short of the Presidency, in the gift of the people or of their representatives, but he never before represented the United States in a foreign country.—ED. TIMES.

The *Newburgh Times*, a weekly political and general newspaper, has passed into the hands of A. C. WILSON, Esq., for many years connected with this journal. He is an able writer, has great experience and skill as a journalist, and a very wide range of reading in every branch of knowledge. He has our best wishes for the marked success he is competent to win.

Sudden Death at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

SOLOMON PIPER, President of the Freeman's Bank, died this afternoon while seated in a chair. He seemed in usual health up to the time of his death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

With reference to the dispatch concerning the alleged "questions" of the President to the Attorney-General, which was imposed on the correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, the following letter was issued to-day by order of the President:

[Copy.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The President has carefully examined the papers which you placed in his hands on the 14th inst., and is entirely satisfied that the responsibility connected with the dispatch to which they refer rests alone upon the Washington agent of your correspondent. The President is convinced that neither the proprietors, editors nor managers had any complicity whatever in the fabrication of the dispatch. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) ROBERT JOHNSON,
Private Secretary.

W. V. MCKEAN, Esq., Washington, D. C., representing GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

THE NOVEMBER INTEREST.

Inquiries have been made of the Secretary of the Treasury by business men in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia whether the Secretary intends to anticipate the payment of the November gold interest. Mr. MCCULLOCH replies that he does not propose to pay the interest before the date of maturity—fifteenth November—but will be prepared for it on that day.

TRANSPORTATION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just promulgated the following circular to collectors, officers or agents of the Treasury Department engaged either in the collection or transfer of moneys of the United States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1866.

A contract having been entered into between the Treasury Department and the Adams Express Company for the transportation over all the lines of the said Adams Express Company, and through them of the American, United States, Harnden's, Howard's, Hope, Cheney's, Eastern and Southern Express Companies, of all moneys under the control of the Treasury Department, you are hereby directed to employ said Companies for the necessary transportation of all moneys of the Treasury Department; said transportation to be made for the purposes of depositing the money transported—with the Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, or authorized depositary of the United States for transmitting the moneys collected on account of internal revenue from Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, to Collectors or United States Depositaries and for special purposes; and, under special circumstances, in accordance with instructions from the Department, all moneys transmitted should consist of the sum of $1,000, or its multiples, as near as possible, and should be sent by the shortest practicable routes. The expenses of transportation will be paid by the Department. The officers sending or receiving moneys will certify, in such form of vouchers as may be approved, to bills for the services rendered, stating the sum transported, between what points and to what office the moneys were sent, the date, and that the services charged for were actually performed. All officers or agents are cautioned to carefully count and pack their moneys to be transported, securing them in strong packages, sealed with their own private seal in at least four places, and with the amount, their own name and title, and the name and title of the consignee plainly marked on the wrapper, taking receipts from the express companies for all sums transmitted.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Application has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for bonds for twenty-five miles of the road from the one hundred and fifth mile-post, making one hundred and sixty miles, including the Leavenworth branch of the eastern division. The bonds will be issued to-morrow. The Omaha division received to-day bonds for an additional section of twenty miles just completed and inspected.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: JOHN PITCHER, Assessor First District Indiana; FREDERICK SACKETT, Collector Third Illinois; and JOHN R. FINN, Collector Fourteenth Ohio.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

The President to-day appointed Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, the eminent lawyer and author, to be United States District-Attorney for Massachusetts, in place of DANA, resigned.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

In reply to inquiries whether or not an appropriation by Congress, passed upon and conforming to an estimate, carried with it the authority to pay the salaries and items contemplated in such estimate—the accounting officer has decided that the practice has been to pay both the salaries and the increase of salaries on an estimate and appropriation, and that Congress has given the strongest implied sanction to this construction; for in July, 1852, the following section was introduced into the Deficiency Bill, viz.:

That no estimate or appropriation of money in any bill making appropriations shall authorize the payment of any increased pay, allowance or compensation in any form whatever, beyond the amount prescribed by law in any case, unless there shall first be a specific direction for such extra payment. But at the same session, in the next month of August, this section was repealed on the principle *exclusio unius est inclusio alterius*. Congress, by the repeal of the prohibition, in effect, authorized the exercise of the previous prohibited power of making payments on the strength of estimates and appropriations. It has been decided that

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the glazing of brown earthen ware does not subject it to a higher tax than 2½ per cent., and the well known Eastern yellow ware is taxable at 5 per cent., that not being included in the description of common or gray stone ware.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GIFT CONCERT.

The drawing of the prizes of the soldiers' and sailors' gift concert took place at the National Theatre to-night, before an immense audience, and was conducted in a perfectly satisfactory manner by committees of citizens. The whole number of tickets sold was 82,500. $50,000 was distributed in prizes, and $8,500 in charities. The principal prize-house and lot on H-street, valued at $13,000, was drawn by No. 258,325—J. TAFFINGER, Hudson City, N. J.; No. 31,224 drew a house and lot on Tenth-street, value $8,000—ISAAC WITMER, New-Holland, Lancaster County, Penn.; No. 278,413, K. H. WOODFORD, Canastota, N. Y.—set of diamonds, value $1,000; No. 59,489, GEORGE MCMASTER, Wheeling, West Virginia—grand piano, $800; No. 140,253, B. PURINGTON, Branch County, Mich.—silver tea set $600; 101,148—Union Department Club, Washington, D. C., piano, $600; 7,784—WM. BLARLAND, Washington, D. C., diamond ring, $500; 248,026—B. F. HUNT, Georgetown, D. C., piano, $500; 57,709—M. P. LOVE, Berlin, Greenlake County, Wis., piano, $500; 94,781—Mrs. SUSAN WHITMORE, Whitestown, N. Y., piano, $500; 135,380—N. KEYWARD, McKeesport, Penn., $500; 183,758, STEPHEN T. ROWE, New-York City, piano, $500; 45,171, W. A. WILSON, Kanawha Court-house, West Virginia, pair statuettes, $300. The following numbers drew gold watches of the value of $200 each: 95,480, 31,508, 74,041, 49,408, 26,390, 205,577, 101,602, 20,002, 75,814, 170,775, 6,690, 1,386, 22,666, 130,974, 140,261, 149,581, 288,499, 258,370, 75,871, 231,793. Nearly all the prizes went out of the city, and of the entire audience, but one person up to 10 o'clock had been the fortunate recipient of a prize. The drawing was very fairly conducted, but owing to non-success in the sales of tickets, will not prove a good speculation for the managers.

A MASS MEETING OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

This afternoon the Temperance men, under different orders and associations, united in a grand procession. On their passing the Executive Mansion the President came down to the front portico and bowed his acknowledgments to the various marks of respect with which he was greeted. A mass meeting was held in the Capital grounds, where several addresses were delivered by advocates of the cause of total abstinence.

The Masons' Grand Lodge—The Catholic Diocese—Major-Gen. Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Grand Lodge of the Masons of Kentucky met to-day. Two hundred and seventy-two Masonic Lodges were represented. Grand Master WILLIAMS reports Masonry flourishing in the State. The treasury contains $65,766.

The Louisville Catholic Diocese has been created an Archiepiscopal See.

Major-Gen. THOMAS is here, and will soon establish his headquarters in Louisville.

Parepa at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Bateman Troupe arrived here to-night.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dates by the Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 15.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Cotton Market is very active, with sales to-day of 30,000 bales. Middling Uplands have advanced ⅛d., closing at 15⅛d.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Money Market is slightly firmer.

Consols for money, 89⅛.

American Securities.

The following are the prices of American Securities:

Eries	49⅛
Illinois Centrals	78⅛
Five-Twenties	70⅛

MEXICO.

MEXICAN LIBERALS DEFEATED.

Escobedo Defeated at Monterey—Gen. Mejia Preparing to Attack Matamoras—Additional Rumors about the Abdication of Maximilian.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 15.

News from the Rio Grande has been received through Galveston papers of the 12th, to the effect that ESCOBEDO and TREVINO had been completely routed under the walls of Monterey by Gen. MEJIA, who immediately afterward dispatched a division to Matamoras. A private letter confirms the report, and adds that MEJIA had occupied Monterey, and that from the demonstrations made on the 9th and 10th by CORTINA and CANALES, a fight for the possession of Matamoras would take place on the 10th.

It has been currently reported here for two days past that Gen. SHERIDAN has information that MAXIMILIAN has completed his preparations to follow CHARLOTTE.

Probable Understanding between the Liberals and the French Government—Fears of the Church Party—Real Exposition of Carlotta's Failure—Organization of the Imperial Army—Jalapa Besieged—The Transfer of Mexico to any Power or Party Willing to Pay the French Debt.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1866.

Mexicans of all classes and parties are much perplexed as to the real object of Gen. DE CASTELNAU's mission, the news of which reached Vera Cruz through the Atlantic Cable on the 28th of September last. What to them seems the most difficult to reconcile is the recall to ORIZABA of the French regiment which had arrived at Vera Cruz on its way to France, with the preparations which had been made to embark it on its arrival, and with the often-repeated promises of the immediate evacuation of Mexico by the French. But a question which excites as much interest, perhaps, is that referring to MAXIMILIAN's successor, to the manner in which the transfer of power from his hands into those of the Liberals will take place, and to the conditions upon which that transfer will be accomplished. To understand this it is necessary to know that the Liberals in Vera Cruz have repeatedly received from Paris letters indicating that, in view of the impossibility of MAXIMILIAN to fulfill his engagements toward the French army and the Mexican bondholders, whom he had promised to pay, the French Government was to withdraw its support from him, and to give it to the party or leader capable to rally around him the vital forces of the land. Whether such a party exists or not, it is not for [illegible] to say. The French Government may well doubt, but it is better to doubt, with a power like JUAREZ for instance, that the French claims will be paid, than to have the certainty, as it is the case with MAXIMILIAN, that they shall not.

No wonder, then, if the people of Vera Cruz loudly announce that the first act of Gen. DE CASTELNAU will be to receive MAXIMILIAN's abdication, and to look about for his successor. It is said that, in prevision of an event which would upset the calculations and hopes of a pretty large number of Mexicans, the Church Party, which professes a great dread of the Liberals, has suddenly rallied around the Empire, not through love, but through fear and interest. It is even rumored that in a Council of Bishops which met in Mexico at the beginning of this month, it was decided that a loan of twenty-five millions of dollars would be raised for the support of the present Government, the aforesaid loan to be guaranteed by the various churches of the country. It is also expected that this measure, which is announced as being on the eve of its realization, will satisfy Gen. DE CASTELNAU as to the stability of MAXIMILIAN's throne, and induce him to make with him the arrangements which he is told in his instructions to make with the party truly representing the national will. I would not be surprised, however, if the Church Party were to be baffled in their expectations, and if the loan alluded to would never be raised. Outside of the preconcerted arrangements said to have been made by MAXIMILIAN to evacuate the country as soon as he can do it decently and without exposing his friends to the certain perils in which they have been placed in consequence of their opinions and support, it is doubtful whether the clergy would commit so impolitic an act as to take the place of foreign bayonets and stand by the very man whom they have raised to the Mexican Throne. This would be its death blow, and the Church is too adroit to commit such a mistake. Beside, if it is true that there is in Mexico a party strong and influential enough to keep MAXIMILLIAN on the throne, the thing would have been known in Paris, and CARLOTTA's mission, instead of being a lamentable failure would likely have surrounded Mr. BARRES, the editor of the *Estafette*, who has just returned from Paris, and who is as well posted as any French or Mexican upon the dispositions and views of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the subject of Mexico, gives on the result of the visit of CARLOTTA to Paris an appreciation which is generally accepted as true. Here is an extract of the editorial he writes on that visit:

"However painful and lamentable this failure may be, no one must wonder at it. Surely, if any person in the world was calculated to succeed in this delicate mission, it was Empress CARLOTTA; the superiority of her mind, the energy of her character, her courage, her sovereign grace would have made her triumph if triumph had been possible. But let us reflect on the innumerable difficulties she had to overcome,—difficulties that Emperor NAPOLEON would in his turn have had to overcome, in order to settle the Mexican question according to her wish, and no one will be astonished at what has occurred. First, there was public opinion to brave or to convert. A corps legislatif to persuade—a difficult undertaking—a whole Cabinet to renew; so unpopular this Mexican business is in France. There was also the bitter recollection of fruitless efforts, and the doubt that a new sacrifice could save Mexico; and then at the end of all this a probable war with the United States. Such were the obstacles to be conquered, the embarrassments to remove, the perils to conjure, in order to secure the success of the negotiations. What wonder that it has failed?"

You have, then, here, in a diminutive shape, the causes of CARLOTTA's failure—impossible to find anywhere more peremptory or stronger ones. A Cabinet unwilling to remain in office if the expedition is not rapidly brought to an end; a legislature unwilling to pay its expenses, and as anxious to settle this question as the Executive; a whole nation decidedly hostile to it, and the perspective of a war with the United States. Such are the objections opposed to the wishes of the Emperor of Mexico by the Emperor of the French. Of course, CARLOTTA did not insist; and seeing her cause lost in Paris, she went to Rome in order to revive it and try to gain the support of the Catholic Church, a movement which is not unconnected with the demonstrations of certain members of the Church Party, to which I have just alluded. So great is the idea of the assistance which the Pope can give to the Mexican Empire, that one of its ablest men, Mr. CASTILLO, who was not long since Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, has been appointed Ambassador to Rome.

It seems, then, that there are some persons still believing in the fortunes of MAXIMILIAN, and willing to bring to his assistance all the intelligence and devotedness they are capable of. Many people in Vera Cruz and in Mexico are of the same opinion. Among them I will mention MEJIO, who is now at the head of an army of about 7,000 men, and MARQUEZ, the life-long antagonist of JUAREZ, who has just arrived, and who is, I understand, to raise an army in defence of the Empire. Military preparations are pushed with great energy and activity in the City of Mexico and in the departments. The formation of the new Mexican artillery is rapidly progressing, and it is said to be nearly organized. This artillery consists of twelve batteries of six rifled guns each, which gives a total of seventy-two field pieces, with good horses and excellent gunners. All this material is manoeuvering toward perfection. The commander is a Frenchman, who has under his orders a corps of officers and assistants, nearly all French. Four batteries are to remain in Mexico; the others will be sent to the various military divisions in the interior. Several are already on their way.

This of course shows a discrimination on the part of the Imperialists not to give up without an attempt to reanimate their party and to try a last effort. But while they are engaged in this difficult undertaking, the Liberals are doing the same thing with more success than the Imperialists. At the very moment I write, Jalapa, a city not far distant from Vera Cruz, which its vicinity of this city ought to protect, is hemmed in on all sides by the Juarists. Independently of a force of four or five hundred men, located at Tiacohilam, Gen. MALGAREJO, a Liberal, has arrived with a force of two or two hundred and fifty armed and unarmed soldiers. FRANCISCO CONTRERAS is at Teocelo with 200 men; HILARION PEREZ OLAZO must have occupied Navlico with about 800 men without mentioning here the bands of HONORATO DOMINGUEZ and others who are in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo, La Antigua, &c.

You can judge by this demonstration of the Liberals upon a single point of no great importance what will happen in the cities now garrisoned by the French as soon as the latter shall have withdrawn. The uprising, now partial, will then become general, and the whole country will be in the throes of an immense and universal revolution. No army, however brave and well disciplined, can resist such a movement; it will carry thrones and empires with as much ease as the Niagara does the weak bark trusted to its current, and nothing will remain of it but its remembrances, and the traces of the institution it tried to establish.

It is not impossible, however, that Gen. DE CASTELNAU should attenuate the effect of this immense political conflagration, if, as I am assured, he comes here with the intention to substitute another Government to that of MAXIMILIAN, and succeeds in the attempt. His chief object is now to get a guarantee for the French debt, for which the French Government has, unwillingly no doubt, but assuredly, assumed the responsibility. Indeed, it must not be forgotten that, on the 11th of April, 1865, the Minister of State asserted that the Mexican Empire offered incontestable guarantees to those who would trust him with their money, and that the French Army would not come back before the complete pacification of Mexico; that is to say, before the time when Mexico, quiet and prosperous, would fulfill all its engagements. The holders of the Mexican bonds would not certainly have loaned their money, if such assurance had ever been given by the French Government, and hence it is that the latter finds itself morally responsible for the debt contracted for account and in behalf of MAXIMILIAN.

If what I learn from good authority is true, I have hardly any doubt that M. DE CASTELNAU has received instructions to transfer Mexico to any party or power which will secure him the payment of that debt, and even to the United States if the United States are willing to assume it, and receive in return all the rights and privileges France has obtained or may possess, at present or in the future, in that unfortunate country.

PEROTE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—AUBER's sparkling opera of "Les Diamants de la Couronne" will be given here to-night for the first time. The *caste* introduces nearly all the best members of the company. Of the opera it is unnecessary to speak. It has been played repeatedly in an English form, and always with success. It belongs to the best period of the composer's career—a career, by the way, which is yet uninterrupted by a successful competitor.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—M. HARTZ, the illusionist, introduced a new specialty at his amusing *soirées* last evening. In addition to the "living head," heretofore known as the "Sphynx," and which he alone of all who have preceded him presents in a way that is truly amusing, he produced the celebrated basket trick. This, like many other feats of magic, is of Eastern origin. M. HARTZ explained that it is performed by Eastern jugglers in the open air, and we have, almost all of us, read some account of the marvelous effect it produces on the spectators. M. HARTZ reproduces it as far as practicable in the Indian manner. He uses a large wicker basket, raised above the stage on four thin wooden legs. Both sides of this affair he exhibits to the audience, as also the interior. The former vibrate to the touch; the latter is empty. A young lady is then brought on the stage; introduced to the audience, and finally put in the basket. Safely deposited there, M. HERTZ takes a sword, and, plunging it through the wicker-work, commits what seems very much like an act of murder. The unfortunate damsel relieves herself by screaming lustily. Her cries are at length subdued, and, when the final agony seems to have occurred, the heartless destroyer opens the basket and tips it easily toward the audience, and shows that it is empty. At the same instant the lady, whom the audience has confided to the tender mercies of the Coroner, appears at the other end of the building, and—we need scarcely add—in the enjoyment of perfect health and spirits. The feat is a remarkable one, and can scarcely be done better than by Mr. HARTZ. It ended the programme, and amazed the audience to that extent that until the curtain had descended there was hardly a hand raised in the way of applause. We have never had anything here more remarkable in the way of illusion. Indeed, we question if in any respect Mr. HARTZ has been excelled in his peculiar and astonishing profession. Whatever he undertakes is perfected in the cleanest and briefest manner. The two tricks to which we have reference place him very distinctly at the head of his profession, and they are so surprising that our readers will do well to witness them.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL made a slight change in their programme last evening. The lady introduced a "sneezing song," in imitation of Mlle. THERESA, of the Paus Alcazar. It took immensely with the audience. Next week the lady—whose powers of imitation are quite remarkable—will give us a representation of Signor GARIBALDI.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, who holds a position upon the American stage as a lady something equivalent to that held by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as a man, made, last evening, (for we can scarcely count as aught her appearance some three summers since, in the sultry season,) her first regular appearance in New-York, in BROUGHAM's dramatization of the popular novel of "Lady Audley's Secret." The house was densely crowded, and it but feebly conveys the impression of the house to say that she achieved, from first to last, a most marked and striking success. Her acting in the forcible, but unsympathetic *rôle* of *Lady Audley* was characterized by an intelligence of purpose and deep intensity of power, which confirmed the brilliant reputation she carried with her as being, perhaps, the best actress of the modern school that now graces the American stage. She played with a most keen and consummate art, and was rewarded with an applause, all the more flattering in its fervor and fulness in being fairly extorted from the judgment of auditors whose natural sympathies most opposed her art when most it triumphed. In the third and fourth acts, where the passions of Lady AUDLEY became intensified by fear of exposure, Mrs. BOWERS evinced powers of the very highest order, and completely swept the house. Her transitions of emotion in the interview with *Robert Audley* were something new and startling, and gave to *blasé* New-York really fresh sensation. She was admirably supported by Mr. McCOLLUM, a gentleman new to the New-York stage, and by a powerful cast. The scenery, too, was most effective, the curtain being twice compelled to rise on the inn on fire and the attempted rescue of *Luke* by *Robert Audley*. The piece, possessing elements of great interest and appealing to the remembrances of the thousands who have hung over the novel with eager appetite, will doubtless draw crowded houses for many nights to come. It is infinitely superior in every sense as a drama to its sister sensation of "East Lynne." The accompanying music, by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, was not the least pleasing of its attractions.

PHEDRA IN BROOKLYN.—Mme. RISTORI will make her fourth appearance at the Brooklyn Academy to-night in the powerful *rôle* of *Phedra*. The brilliant displays that have marked the house on each appearance of the renowned artist will be more than equaled on this occasion, for we learn that a larger audience than usual will attend this evening. We wish the suggestion might be taken to heart, that one chief merit of Mme. RISTORI's art consists in the wonderful facial power of expression she possesses, and also in the superb poses and grand gesturings that mark her so entirely as an original, all of which is lost by a great majority of the audience, who, even when the tragedienne has forgotten herself, and in the excitement of the moment becomes colossal in proportion and fearful in denunciation, fasten their dull eyes upon the libretto, or with unisonic absurdity break in upon an eloquent silence by an ill-bred rustling of the leaves. Why not buy the book and read the story beforehand, refreshing the memory between the acts, and thus be enabled to see as well as hear, to appreciate as well as understand?

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speech of Gen. James Shields at Chillicothe, Mo.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS addressed a Conservative Mass Meeting at Chillicothe, Mo., Oct. 5. He declared that he addressed his hearers simply as citizen of the United States and to warn them of impending danger. And he was not alone. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, the old Whig leader who finally broke up the Whig party and built on its ruins the Republican party, who had fought the Democratic party to the knife in the liberation of slaves, and had led his hosts to victory, sees the thickening danger and raises his warning voice. Does he not see that the Radical policy is drifting us to perdition? Why does he, loaded down with honor and success now cut loose from party, if he does not clearly perceive the fearful danger that overhangs the country? Then again, there is HENRY WARD BEECHER,—a minister and the ablest man, (except CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN,) to whom he had ever listened,—whose speeches even in England had elicited universal applause. Why does he, a mere preacher and no politician, sound the alarm to his countrymen? Look at GRANT and SHERMAN, and every other military man whose name is worth pronouncing, where do they stand? They are side by side with the President. He knew where Gen. GRANT would be found. There could be no mistake about his position. The fact that he and FARRAGUT had accompanied the President in his late tour possessed a remarkable significance, and proved clearly that they are not only with the President now, but are determined to stand by him in the future. And where is the man, in civil or military life, that the public should listen to who has not called upon the American people to save their country? And yet all such men are met on every hand with the Radical cry of "rebel," "sympathizer," "Copperhead," &c., when they counsel peace, conciliation and good will among the people of all the sections. Where are we drifting? Gen. SHIELDS then referred to the action of the last Congress. No Congress ever had a higher and nobler work before it. What was that work? To bring back and consummate peace—stable and perpetual peace, and to restore the Union by reëstablishing civil and religious liberty on the basis of the Constitution. But how had that work been performed? The country was left in a far worse condition than when they met. Instead of healing the old wounds, they have opened them afresh and inflicted new ones, making reconciliation more difficult, and postponing the return of concord and peace to an indefinite future. Look at their legislation with respect to the Southern people. The spirit which runs all through it has no example in the annals of any civilized or Christian people. As one of the results of the war, four millions of slaves were set free. These were unfit to take care of themselves, and to secure them protection a Freedmen's Bureau was instituted, with its countless swarm of agents scattered all over the South, at a cost to the country sufficient to defray the entire expense of the Government during the days of JACKSON, VAN BUREN and other administrations prior to the late war. And yet in the face of these facts, the Radical Congress insist on throwing these four millions of slaves, whose chains have just been stricken off, into the political arena and investing them with the right to vote. Is there a man with a sound head upon a sound body, who does not know that the competition between the white and black races in the South they sought to be fastened on the country would inaugurate the bloody work of extermination? Does he not know that such an infernal policy would brutalize the North and end in the ruin of the United States? That it is war without any of the amenities of war—inhuman, unchristian, unmerciful and barbarous? But, it is said, the Southern people are not loyal. Do you think by punishing them still more, you can make them loyal? Is this the way Americans—proud Americans are to be made loyal and faithful to the Government of the United States? And according to the Radical programme, when will they become loyal enough for their Constitutional representation in Congress? Will it be when the Radicals elect the next President? If so, he imagined the consummation was a long way off! They surely will not make Gen. GRANT their next President, but if they do they will be worse mistaken in him than they have been in ANDREW JOHNSON! When they excluded eleven States from Congress, they struck a death blow at the system of States established by our fathers. On what pretence do they exclude the Southern Representatives? Is it because these States were lately in rebellion? No, fellow-citizens, the States are as fixed in our Republican system as the stars in the firmament, and the power that can strike one State or eleven States out of that system can strike them all out. It was for this principle of the indestructibility of our system of States that we fought the late war to a successful issue. We won the victory and established for all time the great doctrine that no State or States can ever get out of this Union. The States are not for this generation or the next, but for all generations. They are an essential of our republican structure, and you cannot destroy a part without destroying the whole.

Gen. SHIELDS declared himself for a real Union. He referred to the public debt, and then passed to discuss the affairs of Missouri, including the test oath, &c.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Union State Central Committee has issued the following address:

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 1,105 CHESTNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1866.

On behalf of the Committee, I congratulate the people of the State upon the grand results of the recent political contest. We have elected our candidate for Governor by a large majority. We have indorsed the Constitutional Amendments proposed by Congress. We have secured about two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. We have elected eighteen out of the twenty-four members of Congress—a gain of two over our present delegation. These are the substantial results of our complete and magnificent victory; a victory achieved by the patriotic efforts of a loyal people, in defiance of the basest betrayal on record, and in spite of the most reckless abuse of Government patronage ever encountered by any party; a triumph of right over wrong, and fairly won, in as desperate a struggle and against as unscrupulous means as were ever resorted to by any adversary. Thanks to the Giver of all victories. Thanks to all our colaborers, and especially to my able, devoted and efficient secretaries, who toiled with me most faithfully for four months without fee or reward. Thanks to the other members of this Committee, and to the various local organizations. Thanks to the gallant "Boys in Blue," who fought and won another battle for their country, and to the able and patriotic Press throughout the State. And last, but not least, many thanks to the noble Union League and the patriotic liberality of our friends in the City of Philadelphia.

By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

Resignation of Hon. Cave Johnson.

The following letter from Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, resigning his position as a Senator from the district composed of the counties of Robertson, Montgomery, and Stewart, has been forwarded to the State authorities. He retires on account of age and feebleness of health, and for the purpose of relieving the Governor from any embarrassment in regard to the question of a vacancy:

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1866.

To His Excellency W. G. Brownlow:

SIR: When the Senate rejected my services as the Senator elect from Robertson, Montgomery, and Stewart Counties, I supposed the place would be considered vacant and a new election ordered by your Excellency. Finding, however, this was not done in your late proclamation, I deem it proper to send this as my resignation. I may add that my ill health would not have enabled me to perform the duties during the ensuing Winter months.

Your obedient servant,
CAVE JOHNSON.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At a recent Democratic meeting in Minnesota some members of a regiment from that State recognized in the crowd a clergyman who had been its Chaplain during the war and called upon him for a speech. He good naturedly responded by saying that he was not insensible to the respect shown him by those present, who had been and still were his friends; that they well knew that he had formerly been a Republican; that he still stood upon the same ground, and adhered to the same principles. He presumed the friendship formed by them while on the tented field was just as strong, and still remained as strong as though he were a Democrat or they Republicans. But he would fall back on the old Democratic doctrine that preachers ought not to meddle with politics, and would thus excuse himself from making a speech.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following paragraph; "Great surprise is everywhere expressed at the defeat of Hon. JEREMIAH NICHOLS, the Republican candidate for State Senator in the First District. It may have been a mistake to have nominated Mr. NICHOLS for the third time, but after the nominating Convention had concluded upon the question, how comes it that so large a number of Republicans ignored its action and voted for the Copperhead candidate? We confess that we were startled at the evidence of the laxity of party discipline in this district, and are yet unable to account for it except on the hypothesis that somebody has been false to the great party which has in its keeping the peace and prosperity of the whole country."

The Republicans of Malden, Mass., had a very lively caucus on Saturday evening, the rumors set afloat some time since by the opponents of Gen. BANKS being there reiterated in his presence and by him indignantly and emphatically denied. The result was the caucus, with almost complete unanimity, elected delegates to the Congressional Convention favoring his renomination.

By the official count Gov. DILLINGHAM's majority at the late election in Vermont was 22,822; Lieut.-Gov. GARDENER's majority 22,790, and Treasurer PAGE's majority 22,834.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—All voters should bear in mind that the registry of the names of voters throughout Hudson County, will be commenced this Tuesday morning.

Introductory Lecture of the Medical Department of the N. Y. University.

The introductory lecture of the Winter course was delivered last evening to the students of the medical department of the New-York University by Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER in the medical college attached to the City Hospital.

On the platform were seated Profs. HENRY DRAPER, BUDD, DARLING, PAYNE, POST, LOOMIS, COOLEY, and others of the faculty. The lecture-hall was inconveniently crowded, many persons having to go away, unable to obtain seats or even to get within hearing distance. Many ladies were present. Chancellor FERRIS gave thanks in prayer for God's goodness manifested in the progress of science, and the consequent alleviation of human suffering.

Prof. DRAPER opened his lecture by sketching the history of the association and its labors, and referred to the grievous loss sustained in the destruction of the Medical College on Fourteenth-street, and its valuable library, records and apparatus. He enlarged on the wonderful progress of science during the past quarter of a century on the general advancement of human knowledge, and on the effect upon the healing art in dividing the labors of its followers. These, he said, had assumed two different characters—now that of the social and that of the individual, the social being the practice of the preventive of disease as threatening the masses; the individual the practice of the curative in alleviating existing suffering. The learned Professor proceeded to show the changes to which the human family as a whole were being subjected by the progress in civilization, and how different the education now demanded by the student to that with which he was satisfied a quarter of a century ago, and explained in detail the character of the student's labors, and his duties to meet the necessities of his time.

The lecture was a long one, but of intense interest throughout, both to the students and those present not connected with the College. The learned lecturer was frequently interrupted by applause.

Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., followed the lecturer with a number of interesting illustrations with the microscope, showing its value with the aid of photography to the lecturer and to the student.

EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.—There is now on exhibition at the salesrooms of MINER & SOMERVILLE, Nassau-street, a fine collection of Carrara marbles, in figures, busts, vases, &c., with specimens of delicate workmanship in alabaster; also a collection of copper and silver coin from the earliest known coinage to those of the present date.

Sources of Revenue.

From the Mercantile Journal.

Not only foreign statesmen and financiers who, two or three years ago, were predicting the utter downfall of the American Republic as the inevitable result of our enormous war expenditures and indebtedness, even should the great rebellion be successfully repressed, but some of our own most able and conscientious publicists have been amazed at the rapid recuperation of the country and the reduction of our national debt.

While it has been asserted that all branches of our industry were never before so disorganized and impoverished, it is certain that they now sustain with comparative ease burdens deemed utterly impossible to be borne before the war began.

The ordinary tax now paid regularly by some of our business establishments amounts to a princely income. Let us take for example the great house of P. & G. LORILLARD, the well-known tobacconists, at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-street. A glance at their statement of taxes paid for 12 months, commencing with Oct. 1, 1865, and including September, of this year, will reveal the following figures:

1865	October	$60,013 00
	December	66,507 15
1866	January	53,547 25
	February	49,463 35
	March	52,747 85
	April	60,496 75
	May	72,236 75
	June	70,772 90
	July	60,998 70
	August	84,239 05
	September	94,684 45
	Total	$785,016 50

Nevertheless, the above table does not include a variety of license taxes relating to the various branches of their business; their sales tax; their manufacturer's tax; the tax on plug tobacco and cigars of their own selling; their inspector's fees, and a list of minor imposts, all of which accrue to the Government in some shape or other. Moreover, the weight seems to be carried without much murmuring, and the firm would appear, from the figures before us, to be rapidly approaching the point where $100,000 per month will be the regular estimate.

Now, the sum of $1,200,000 per annum for one concern in one line of business and in one commercial centre, is help to the revenue of any country that well deserves notice, and when the activity of New-York alone is taken into consideration, and the mind scans the number and energy of our commercial marts, it will no longer find the question: "Where does the money come from?" so difficult to answer. It were something desirable could we but reply as easily to that other pertinent query: "Where does the money go to?"

THE PREMIUM MOWER AND REAPER—DODGE'S HARVESTER.—Ohio and Buckeye patents. Awarded the special diploma and grand medal of honor, as the best combined mower, hand-raking reaper, and self-raking reaper on exhibition at the Great Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oct. 6, 1866. Statement of the Committee: The undersigned, the Awarding Committee on Mowers and Reapers at the Sixth Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, would state that upon careful investigation of all the machines on exhibition, unanimously decided that the "Dodge" Machine was the best Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower. We therefore commend the "Dodge" as the best Combined Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Harvester, and award it a Special Diploma and Medal of Honor:

THOS. SKINKER, Chairman,
THOS. G. SETTLE,
DAVID W. BRYANT,
JAMES MILLER,
} Committee.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6, 1866.

Manufactured by the DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Auburn, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Mr. Simeon Draper Says:

"I have been using Levett's Swietenia for the last month, and deem it capital for daily use."

Swietenia is acknowledged to be the best dentifrice known, and is the only one that has the universal indorsement of the most scientific men in the profession. Warranted not to injure but to preserve the enamel.—[*Advertisement.*]

What the Physicians Say.

Many physicians, of both the old and new school, having examined the method of administering the gas *through the nose*, as used by Dr. H. R. White, M. D., Dentist, No. 893 Broadway, have decided that it is the only safe method, and also the only one by which pure gas can be inhaled at each breath, condemning the old method as *dangerous, unhealthy and unclean.*

See action of Medical Union, New-York City, and of Homeopathic County Medical Society. Both societies unqualifiedly indorse this method and condemn the old.—[*Advertisement.*]

Good Ones No Doubt!

Mrs. L. M. Taylor, Utica, N. Y., says: "While many of my friends have double-thread machines, (good ones no doubt,) which they have set aside, declaring the preparation of the work and adjustment of the machine more trouble than hand-sewing,—*my Willcox & Gibbs is always ready to perform its silent mission.* There is no folding—no basting—no marking for seam, hem, fell, quilt or tuck; *this ingenious machine and its admirable attachments do all.* IT IS JUST PERFECT FOR FAMILY USE!"—*Advertisement.*

Public Speakers and Singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the TROCHES are effectual.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—35 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, wedding cards and envelopes to perfection. Imported fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

For the best and most Stylish Hats go TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Gents' Dress Hats, TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Boys' and Children's Hats in every Variety at TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House

What Is It that fashion sanctions, taste approves, beauty applauds, poesy enshrines, society believes in, and universal custom has raised to the distinction of a standard article, in spite of foreign rivalry and home competition? Ask any lady, and she will tell you it is PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. Its fame, like its fragrance, is indestructible.

At Home Again.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness, moles, wens, and warts, are permanently cured. Moth, freckles, pimples, comedones or grub-worms, and scaly brown patches, removed from the face.

No charge for consultation.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Third-avenue Savings Bank—Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

Late from the Arctic Circle.—GENIN'S ARCTIC FOX SLEIGH ROBES, white as driven snow, are the most splendid hyperborean luxuries in the market, except, perhaps, his POLAR BEAR SKINS. In fact, there is nowhere to be found such an assortment of magnificent Furs as at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy gives immediate relief in all cases of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lock-STITCH—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—DOWNEY.—In New-York City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Mr. Foster, at residence No. 9 Laight-st., Mr. G. E. CARPENTER to Miss LARH BERTHA DOWNEY, both of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FOOT—EICHELLS.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 11, by Rev. L. S. Weed, Mr. ANDREW FOOT to Miss ESTHER SALINA EICHELLS.

WASHBURN—BELL.—At Bergen, on Monday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, D. D., Mr. ALBERT H. WASHBURN, of Jersey City, to Miss MARY L. BELL, of South Bergen. No cards.

WHEELER—FELLOWES.—In New-Haven, Friday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Edward Goodridge, JOHN DAVENPORT WHEELER to KATE, daughter of R. S. Fellowes.

WRIGHT—MARSHALL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. R. W. Harris, WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, of Oswichee, Ala., to LYDIA, daughter of William Marshall, of Somers, N. Y.

DIED.

CARROLL.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, at No. 30 East 28th-st., MARY, widow of the late Peter Carroll.

Her funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DENISON.—At Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 11, MARY CLEVELAND, widow of the late Samuel F. Denison, aged 81 years.

HANDY.—At Chicago, on Sunday, Oct. 7, of typhoid fever, in the 32d year of her age, FRANCES J., wife of Augustus Handy, and daughter of the late Asa Babcock, of Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y.

IDISON.—In Milwaukee, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, after a brief illness, JOHN B. Idison, of Chicago, Ill., and formerly of this City, in the 38th year of his age.

ING.—On Monday, Oct. 15, of hasty consumption, ALFRED ING, aged 31 years.

Due notice of time of funeral will be given hereafter.

LEE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, ELIZABETH LEE, wife of the late Wm. Lee, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas and Edward Lee, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 28 West Houston-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

NEWHOUSE.—On Friday, Oct. 12, BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 260 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

PETERS.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, of typhoid fever, HARRIET ANN PETERS, daughter of Franklin Peters, and grand-daughter of the late Abel S. Peters, aged 20 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of T. W. Marsh, No. 202 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

POST.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, WILLIAM H. POST, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 Elliott-place, near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

POWERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, JOHN H. POWERS, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Nellis, No. 228 West 36th-st.

SHAW.—At Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday night, Oct. 12, of cholera, BENJAMIN F. SHAW, of Utica, N. Y., in the 49th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 14, MARY M., infant daughter of Jer. T. and Maggie C. Smith, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 410 Deane-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

STUART.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, Mrs. LETITIA BERGH STUART, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal.

TREDWELL.—At Manhasset, Sunday, Oct. 14, ISAAC D., youngest son of J. H. Tredwell, Esq., aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, (Tuesday,) the 16th, at the Dutch Reformed Church at Manhasset.

WAITE.—At Stamford, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 14, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Capt. Isaac Waite.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, B. L. Waite, Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn.

WELLS.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, JEANIE J., wife of T. Jefferson Wells, aged 30 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 206 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death by drowning on the 29th of June, 1866, at sea, of Jacob S. Billings, a native of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
NEW AND ELEGANT OVERCOATS IN
ESKIMO,
MOSKOWA,
CASTOR and
CHINCHILLA
BEAVERS.

BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS of the latest styles, from the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

The CUSTOM ROOMS not surpassed in variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

One of the most complete assortments of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever offered.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has also one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the City.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

CARD.
OFFICE BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
No. 3 BARCLAY-ST.

I would respectfully state to my customers and buyers of SCALES generally, that the slight interruption to business caused by the fire at our factory, on the 1st inst., has been entirely overcome, and that, having a large stock of goods and increased manufacturing facilities, we can fill all orders for these well-known SCALES with promptness.
R. BROWN.

DIURETIC AND TONIC.—REGULATING, soothing, healing and strengthening. For pain and weakness in the back, and disorders of the urinary organs, there is no general remedy so reliable as RISLEY'S BUCHU, which has full directions, and is sold in large bottles, for $1, by the druggists.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]
JOHN A. [illegible]
(Successor to E. W. Burns)
DIAMOND JEWELER,
No. 781 Broadway,
Opposite Grace Church.

The Agents of this establishment have searched the principal cities of Europe, and employed the leading artisans abroad to obtain the
RAREST GEMS AND RICHEST JEWELS
of the old world.

As the result of these endeavors, a collection has been secured of the most unique and recherche articles ever exhibited to the American public.

Connoisseurs of precious stones and admirers of artistic workmanship in jewelry are invited.

MOURNING JEWELRY,
RUBBER, JET, &c.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES, Two, Three, Four, Five and Six to Seventy-five dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, (one door below Canal-st.)

GOLD HUNTING ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, just received, as low as Fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CARD.

The fire on our premises on Saturday evening last, will temporarily check our manufacturing department and ordinary routine of business.

Our damage is almost entirely by water. We claim the indulgence of customers having orders with us, and of those having furs on storage, for a few days, until our loss has been adjusted by the various Insurance Companies interested. In addition to our insurance, our storage customers have our personal guarantee.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

TO STATIONERS.—J. N. GIMBREDE IS PREPARED to furnish his best styles of Wedding and Epistolary Envelopes to the trade at low wholesale prices. Apply at the factory, No. 872 Broadway.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NOS. 588 AND 872 Broadway, wedding cards and envelopes to perfection. Imported fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the places named in the following schedule have been duly designated by the Board of Metropolitan Police, in pursuance of law, as places of Registry and for holding the Polls of Election for the General Election to be held on the 6th day of November next, and the Charter Election to be held on the 4th day of December next in and for the City and County of New-York. "The Inspectors for the City and County of New-York and for the City of Brooklyn shall meet annually, on TUESDAY, three weeks preceding the General Election, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the place designated for holding the poll of said election, and organize themselves as a Board for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters of such district. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the General Election, shall have power, if necessary, to sit two days for the purpose of making said list, provided that at the annual election next prior to said meeting the number of voters in the district of which they are Inspectors exceed 400." Section 1, Chap. 740, Laws of 1865. "The said Boards of Inspectors shall meet on the Friday of the week preceding the day of the General Election, in their respective election districts, in the City and County of New-York and in the City of Brooklyn, at the places designated as provided in the first section—they shall meet at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain in session until 9 o'clock P. M. of that day and the day following." Sec. 8, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. "In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the name of no person shall be placed upon the said register unless he shall appear in person before the said Inspectors." Sec. 7, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866.

By order of the Board of Police.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

POLLING PLACES.

Districts.

FIRST WARD.
1—No. 34 Greenwich-st., barber shop.
2—No. 36 Rector-st., barber shop.
3—No. 120 Greenwich-st., barber shop.
4—No. 82 Pine-st., junk store.
5—No. 105 Broad-st., barber shop.

SECOND WARD.
1—No. 158 William-st., picture frame factory.
2—No. 6 Peck-slip, barber shop.

THIRD WARD.
1—No. 168 Washington-st., barber shop.
2—No. 70 Barclay-st., paint shop.
3—No. 256 Greenwich-st., plumber shop.
4—No. 3 Hudson-st., plumber shop.

FOURTH WARD.
1—No. 3 Peck-slip, shoe store.
2—No. 258 William-st., hat store.
3—No. 1 New Bowery, mills store.
4—No. 87 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house.
5—No. 52 Roosevelt-st., shoe store.
6—No. 53 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house.
7—No. 45 Oliver-st., dwelling house.

FIFTH WARD.
1—No. 93 West Broadway, clothing store.
2—No. 215 Church-st., shoe store.
3—No. 131 Franklin-st., dwelling house.
4—No. 4 Beach-st., shoe store.
5—No. 69 Hudson-st., shoe store.
6—No. 174 Franklin-st., shoe store.
7—No. 419 Greenwich-st., cigar store.
8—No. 510 Canal-st., clothing store.

SIXTH WARD.
1—No. 4 Tryon-row, paint store.
2—No. 529 Pearl-st., barber shop.
3—No. 36 Centre-st., cigar store.
4—No. 132 Leonard-st., shoe store.
5—No. 98 Centre-st., furnishing store.
6—No. 67 Baxter-st., exchange office.
7—No. 48 Mott-st., drug store.
8—No. 94½ Elm-st., boot store.
9—No. 218 Canal-st., exchange office.
10—No. 116 Walker-st., barber shop.

SEVENTH WARD.
1—No. 68 East Broadway, dwelling (2d floor.)
2—No. 144 Cherry-st., barber shop (1st floor.)
3—No. 36 Market-st., (basement.)
4—No. 62 Market-st., tailor shop.
5—No. 38 Rutgers-st., barber shop.
6—No. 19 New Canal-st., barber shop.
7—No. 7 Montgomery-st., undertaker's shop.
8—No. 57 Montgomery-st., barber shop.
9—No. 27 Scammel-st., barber shop.
10—No. 214 Monroe-st., cigar store.
11—No. 277 Monroe-st., confectionery store.

EIGHTH WARD.
1—No. 35 Greene-st., tailor shop.
2—No. 66 Thompson-st., builder's office.
3—No. 9 Clark-st., confectionery store.
4—No. 21½ Dominick-st., shoe store.
5—No. 46 Renwick-st., shoe store.
6—No. 113 Prince-st., cigar store.
7—No. 150 Prince-st., undertaker's store.
8—No. 140 Varick-st., express office.
9—No. 184 Varick-st., cigar store.
10—No. 200 Varick-st., (real estate) office.
11—No. 322 Greenwich-st., confectionery store.
12—No. 367 Hudson-st., hat store.

NINTH WARD.
1—No. 388 Hudson-st., barber shop.
2—No. 36 Carmine-st., crockery store.
3—No. 441 Hudson-st., barber shop.
4—Bleecker Building.
5—No. 273 Bleecker-st., barber shop.
6—No. 86 Grove-st., tailor store.
7—No. 48 Hammond-st., oyster saloon.
8—No. 13 Seventh-av., shoe store.
9—No. 108 Greenwich-av., barber shop.
10—No. 636 Hudson-st., feed store.
11—No. 322 Fourth-st., shoe store.
12—No. 131 West Tenth-st., shoe store.
13—No. 707 Greenwich-st., shoe store.
14—No. 733 Greenwich-st., paint store.
15—No. 4 Bethune-st., carpenter shop.
16—No. 56 Horatio-st., tin-roofer shop.
17—No. 21 Ninth-av., harness factory.

TENTH WARD.
1—No. 2 Delancey-st., hardware store.
2—No. 124 Eldridge-st., furniture store.
3—No. 81 Ludlow-st., cigar store.
4—No. 96 Essex-st., cigar store.
5—No. 83 Forsyth-st., hoop-skirt factory.
6—No. 60 Forsyth-st., cigar store.
7—No. 13 Eldridge-st., shoe store.
8—No. 47 Ludlow-st., office.

ELEVENTH WARD.
1—No. 311 East Houston-st., tin store.
2—No. 118 Pitt-st., feed store.
3—No. 87 Columbia-st., cigar store.
4—No. 441 East Houston-st., cigar store.
5—No. 384 East Fourth-st., dwelling.
6—No. 26 Avenue C, shoe store.
7—No. 216 Second-st., cigar store.
8—No. 227 Third-st., cigar store.
9—No. 40 Avenue C, furniture store.
10—No. 66 Avenue D, cigar store.
11—No. 89 Avenue D, feed store.
12—No. 421 Fifth-st., cigar store.
13—No. 338 Eighth-st., cigar store.
14—No. 114 Avenue C, barber shop.
15—No. 418 East Tenth-st., shoe store.
16—No. 346 East Ninth-st., barber shop.
17—No. 189 Avenue C, cigar store.
18—No. 197 Avenue B, barber shop.
19—No. 318 Stanton-st., barber shop.

TWELFTH WARD.
1—Cor. One Hundredth-st. and Broadway, dwelling.
2—East side Fourth-av., between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh sts., clock store.
3—Northwest cor. Third-av. and One Hundred and Ninth-st., dwelling.
4—West side of Third-av., between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth sts., tailor store.
5—Southwest cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st. and Fourth-av., plumbing store.
6—Northwest cor. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st. and Fourth-av., dwelling.
7—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st., house east of Broadway, south side, unoccupied.
8—Tenth-av., near One Hundred and Fifty-second-st., undertaker shop.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 113 Clinton-st., crockery store.
2—No. 30 Attorney-st., furniture store.
3—No. 47½ Pitt-st., barber shop.
4—No. 202 Delancey-st., cigar store.
5—No. 5 Lewis-st., cigar store.
6—No. 598½ Grand-st., shoe store.
7—No. 8 Suffolk-st., butcher shop.
8—No. 67 Cannon-st., confectionery store.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 81 Marion-st., office.
2—No. 21 Prince-st., tailor shop.
3—No. 15 Spring-st., tailor shop.
4—No. 58 Marion-st., dwelling.
5—No. 16 Marion-st., dwelling.
6—No. 187 Mulberry-st., dwelling.
7—No. 101 Elizabeth-st., dwelling.
8—No. 88 Elizabeth-st., tailor shop.
9—No. 205 Hester-st., dwelling.
10—No. 135 Elm-st., dwelling.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 136 West Fourth-st., stable.
2—No. 8 Amity-place, thread and needle store.
3—No. 189 Mercer-st., stable.
4—No. 129 Waverley-place, tailor shop.
5—No. 122 West Eleventh-st., paint shop.
6—No. 7 West Eleventh-st., plumbing shop.
7—Room No. 9, first floor, University Building (East Washington-square.)
8—No. 4 East Houston-st., harnessmaker shop.
9—No. 76 Fourth-av., feed store.
10—No. 68 West Thirteenth-st., cabinetmaker shop.
11—No. 115 Macdougal-st., coal office.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 72 Seventh-av., tailor shop.
2—No. 102 Seventh-av., feed store.
3—No. 124 Seventh-av., cigar store.
4—No. 163 Seventh-av., shoe store.
5—No. 186 Seventh-av., cigar store.
6—No. 220 Seventh-av., jewelry store.
7—No. 83 Ninth-av., shoe store.
8—No. 260 West Seventeenth-st., feed store.
9—No. 111 Ninth-av., barber shop.
10—No. 333 West Twenty-first-st., milk store.
11—No. 197 Ninth-av., shoe store.
12—No. 384 West Twenty-fifth-st., barber shop.
13—No. 325 West Twentieth-st., office.
14—No. 527 West Twenty-second-st., coach house.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 38 Rivington-st., cigar store (basement.)
2—No. 103 Stanton-st., cigar store.
3—No. 175 Essex-st., barber shop.
4—No. [illegible] East Houston-st., [illegible] store.
5—No. 23 Second-av., [illegible]
6—No. 78 Third-av., millinery [illegible]
7—No. 18 Fifth-st., furrier [illegible]
8—No. 107 Fifth-st., carpenter [illegible]
9—No. 187 First-av., barber shop.
10—No. 141 First-av., crockery store.
11—No. 34 Third-av., shoe store.
12—No. 13 Third-av., oyster saloon.
13—No. 288 East Thirteenth-st., harness maker.
14—No. 208 First-av., feed store.
15—No. 283 East Tenth-st., livery stable.
16—No. 117½ Eighth-st., shoe store.
17—No. 108 Sixth-st., barber shop.
18—No. 136 Fourth-st., butcher shop.
19—No. 73 First-st., oyster saloon.
20—No. 167 Second-st., butcher shop.
21—No. 155 Third-st., barber shop.
22—No. 129 Sixth-st., barber shop.
23—No. 167 East Eleventh-st., shoe store.
24—No. 194 Avenue A, barber shop.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
1—S. W. cor. of Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-av., [illegible] office.
2—No. 54 West Nineteenth-st., stable office.
3—No. 4 East Twenty-third-st., shoe store.
4—No. 149 Third-av., shoe store.
5—No. 192 Third-av., shoe store.
6—No. 136 East Twenty-second-st., feed store.
7—No. 243 East Twenty-fourth-st., shoe store.
8—No. 343 East Sixteenth-st., carriage house.
9—No. 228½ East Eighteenth-st., stable.
10—No. 204 East Twenty-first-st., shoe store.
11—No. 399 First-av., shoe store.
12—No. 187 East Seventeenth-st., stable.
13—No. 296 First-av., barber shop.
14—No. 380 First-av., milk depot.
15—No. 208 Avenue A, tailor shop.

NINETEENTH WARD.
1—No. 639 Fourth-av., whip store.
2—No. 486 Third-av., cigar store.
3—No. 85 East Forty-fifth-st., dwelling.
4—No. 849 Second-av., barber shop.
5—No. 730 Third-av., feed store.
6—No. 871 Third-av., land office.
7—No. 816 Third-av., dwelling.
8—No. 982 Second-av., feed store.
9—No. 960 Third-av., coach office.
10—No. 841 Third-av., paper store.
11—No. 876 Sixth-av., tailor store.
12—Northwest corner Second-av. and Sixty-third-st., restaurant.
13—No. 984 Third-av., confectionery.
14—No. 1,109 Third-av., plumbing shop.
15—Third-av., between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts., oyster saloon.
16—No. 1,347 Third-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., boot store.
17—No. 1,338 Third-av., coal office.

TWENTIETH WARD.
1—No. 288 West Twenty-eighth-st., butcher shop.
2—No. 287 Ninth-av., tailor shop.
3—No. 403 West Thirty-second-st., unoccupied.
4—No. 327 West Thirty-first-st., unoccupied.
5—No. 428 West Thirty-fifth-st., milk depot.
6—No. 273 West Thirty-seventh-st., milk depot.
7—No. 459 Ninth-av., crockery store.
8—No. 266 Ninth-av., paper hangings.
9—No. 300 Ninth-av., paper hangings.
10—No. 328 Ninth-av., cigar store.
11—No. 375 Ninth-av., real estate office.
12—No. 307 West Thirty-fifth-st., barber shop.
13—No. 525 Eighth-av., stationery store.
14—No. 272 Seventh-av., shoe store.
15—No. 287 Seventh-av., feed store.
16—No. 304 Seventh-av., cutlery store.
17—No. 343 Seventh-av., barber shop.
18—No. 370 Seventh-av., shoe store.
19—No. 389 Seventh-av., gas fixtures.
20—No. 428 Seventh-av., cigar store.
21—No. 564 Eighth-av., paper hangings.
22—No. 1,350 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth-st., livery stable.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
1—No. 148 East Twenty-eighth-st., barber shop.
2—No. 383 Third-av., feed store.
3—No. 554 Second-av., barber shop.
4—No. 399 Second-av., feed store.
5—No. 634 Second-av., barber shop.
6—No. 525 Third-av., shoe store.
7—No. 565 Third-av., fruit store.
8—No. 552 Third-av., real estate office.
9—No. 191 Lexington-av., livery stable.
10—No. 435 Fourth-av., feed store.
11—No. 84 East Twenty-eighth-st., shoe store.
12—No. 15 East Twenty-seventh-st., carpet establishment.
13—No. 55 West Thirty-second-st., cabinet factory.
14—No. 622 Sixth-av., cigar store.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
1—No. 511 Seventh-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second sts., harness factory.
2—No. 513 Ninth-av., furniture store.
3—No. 143 West Forty-third-st., tailor store.
4—No. 320 West Forty-third-st., mission school.
5—No. 1,481 Broadway, shoe store.
6—No. 312 West Forty-fifth-st., stable.
7—No. 636 Seventh-av., stable.
8—No. 591 Ninth-av., paper store.
9—No. 1,387 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sts., shoe store.
10—No. 252 West Forty-ninth-st., tailor store.
11—No. 1,383 Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts., oyster saloon.
12—No. 651 Ninth-av., cigar store.
13—No. 1,405 Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., barber shop.
14—No. 653 Ninth-av., cigar store.
15—No. 855 Eighth-av., confectionery store.
16—Corner of Seventieth-st. and Tenth-av., coal office.
17—Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., (unoccupied.)

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. FENTON AND WOODFORD CAMPAIGN CLUB,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A regular meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., (entrance on 2d-av.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. A. W. BENEDICT, of Penn.,
GEORGE A. EVERETT, Esq., of Ohio,
Hon. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER,
and others.

A fine band of music will be in attendance. The Boys in Blue and the Union ladies of the district are especially invited to attend, for whom front seats will be reserved.
JAMES M. THOMSON, Pres't.
Col. HENRY BEENY, Vice Pres't.
WM. DRUMMOND,
GEORGE S. WHEELER. } Secretaries.

GRAND RATIFICATION
MASS MEETING
Of the Union Republican men of Kings County, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17—7½ P. M.
The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:
GEN. J. D. COX,
Governor of Ohio.
GEN. JAMES M. ASHLEY,
Member Congress from Ohio.
HON. D. P. TYLER,
Of Connecticut.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, ESQ.
JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, ESQ.
GEO. W. HOXIE, ESQ.
JOHN OAKEY, ESQ.
And others.
By order of the Kings County General Committee.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION of the Tenth Assembly District, held on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Delegates to the County and Congressional Conventions:

COUNTY.
Merwin R. Brewer, Matthew D. Green,
Frederick C. Wagner, Saml. M. Blatchford,
John Lalor, Christian Ziegler,
Rob . B. Boyd.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Jacob D. Young, John Schreiber,
Edwin R. Sproul, Henry B. Cook,
James Carrol, Wm. L. Proch,
Patrick C. Casey, Daniel Sullivan,
Joseph P. Kelly, Jas. W. Hartell, Jr.,
Frank Page, Frederick Schrieber,
John Keickheisen, Herman Metzgar,
John German, Francis Haverstraw.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at their Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
By order. THOMAS MURPHY, President.
CHAS. H. HALL,
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PART I, VOL. 3, OF
THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY, AND CONTAINS:
I. MY CHOSEN FRIEND. By JEAN INGELOW.
II. THE HUGUENOT FAMILY IN THE ENGLISH VILLAGE. By SARAH TYTLER.
III. THE METAPHORS OF ST. PAUL. 1. Roman Soldiers. By J. S. HOWSON, D. D.
IV. AN UNPROFITABLE SUNDAY. By a Business Man.
V. NEW TRANSLATIONS OF SOME GERMAN HYMNS. By the author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."
VI. A PROVERB ILLUSTRATED. By R. E. LOCKHART. With an illustration.
VII. THE LEAF. By Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN.
VIII. STUDIES FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT. 1. Abraham. By the Editor.
IX. NOTES FOR READERS OUT OF THE WAY.
Price 25 cents a month; $3 a year.
PUBLISHED BY
A. STRAHAN & CO., No. 139 Grand-st., New-York,
And sold by all booksellers.

THIS DAY,
In crown 8vo, 526 pages; cloth. Price $2 25:
"THE LIFE AND LIGHT OF MEN."
AN ESSAY,
By JOHN YOUNG, LL.D.,
Author of "The Christ of History," "The Province of Reason," &c.
New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO., No. 139 Grand-st.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE DAY.
ECCE HOMO. Thirteenth thousand.
CHARLES LAMB'S MEMOIR. Third thousand.
MISS ROSSETTI'S POEMS. Third thousand.
MISS INGELOW'S POEMS. Twenty-first thousand.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

A NOVEL FULLY EQUAL TO "IVANHOE" OR "WAVERLY," BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT.

WHITEFRIARS; Or, THE TIMES AND DAYS OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

By the author of "Whitehall; or, The Days and Times of Oliver Cromwell." Illustrated with original designs by Chapin. Complete in a large octavo volume. Price, one dollar.

☞ Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled in advance of the day of publication.

Copies sent postage paid on receipt of retail price.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. AUSTIN.
OUTPOST;
A STORY AFTER THE WAR.
By the author of "Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment."
WILL BE PUBLISHED OCT. 25.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Boston.

BULBS—A TREATISE ON HARDY AND TENDER bulbs and tubers, by EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr., author of "Flowers for the Parlor and Garden," "Garden Flowers," &c., splendidly illustrated, and beautifully printed on fine tinted paper. Price $3. It gives information, the want of which has long been felt, upon a subject of universal interest. Mr. Rand's study and experience have made him familiar with everything relating to Floriculture, so that in this volume one may find full and accurate description of every variety of bulb, with all necessary directions for cultivation—in fact, everything one can learn without practical experience.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers,
Boston.
Sold by booksellers generally, or sent by mail, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

THE FOLLOWING
UNITED STATES BONDS
HAVE BEEN LOST OR STOLEN, VIZ.:

Ten 7 3.10 COUPON BONDS, of $500 each, dated June 15, 1865, numbered

175,265	175,266	175,267	175,268	136,644
136,645	136,646	136,647	136,648	136,649

ALSO,
Five 5-20 COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, issue of November, 1865, numbered

33,073	33,074	33,075	33,076	33,077

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information of value communicated to the undersigned, respecting them, will be properly acknowledged and compensated.
ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

SINKING FUND DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY.

Proposals are solicited for furnishing second mortgage bonds of the above railroad, to cover the half-yearly appropriation of $15,800 toward sinking fund, as per terms of said mortgage. The lowest bids, in writing, up to 30th inst. accepted.
Address, at the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati,
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HOLLADAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
For sale, at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

NATIONAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.—The adjourned Convention of Railway Presidents, Superintendents and Chief Engineers, will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York, Oct. 24, at 12 M., in accordance with the circular and reports of the Executive Committee.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.
J. H. STURGEON, Vice-President.
S. L. FREMONT, } Secretaries.
B. T. HASELL,
T. J. CARTER, } Executive Committee.
L. J. FLEMMING,

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held Oct. 9, 1866, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac O. Barker, and JOSEPH W. DUGLISS was appointed Secretary.
CHAS. O. BAILEY, Vice-President.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NORTHERN LIGHT OIL COMPANY will take place at their office, No. 57 Broadway, on the 24th day of October, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and other business.
GEORGE M. ROOT, Secretary.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

$4.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on City property; principals only; first mortgage. Address Box No. 108 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Oct. 15, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112¼	113	June, 7-30	105⅝	106
Coupon, '81	112¾	113	July, 7-30	105⅝	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coup., '65, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	105¾	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109½

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Oct. 8	Daily	44,820 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 9	Daily	45,830 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 9	Semi-weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 10	Daily	45,510 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 10	Weekly	152,750 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 11	Daily	45,030 copies.
Friday, Oct. 12	Daily	45,630 copies.
Friday, Oct. 12	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Oct. 13	Daily	51,200 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY for less than $5.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED.
Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.
Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

$50,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—THE subscriber has $20,000 cash and a patent more valuable than the celebrated India rubber and sewing machine patents, and desires to interest a capitalist who can invest at least $50,000. Communications confidential. Address S. H., Box No. 167 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Oct. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in stock, free of tax, has been declared to the shareholders of this Company, payable on or after the 25th inst., provided that all fractional parts be paid in cash, at the rate of four per cent.

The transfer-books will be closed for ten days from the 10th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer book will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 209 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. clear of State tax, payable on and after 23d inst. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend (No. 26) of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION PAPER-COLLAR COMPANY—A Dividend of $1 per share has been declared, payable Oct. 20, at the office of the Company, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, to stockholders of record Sept. 29.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits..........$3,500,000
Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

NEWSPAPERS.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
A SPLENDID NUMBER,
LEADING THE PICTORIALS OF AMERICA,
READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS NUMBER:
"Lady Inez, or the Passion Flower:" an absorbing American original story—opening chapters.
"Little Boats that have Crossed the Atlantic;" a gossipping story. By HENRY MORFORD.
"Loss of the Evening Star." Splendidly illustrated.
"The Burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral." Illustrated.
"The Catholic Council at Baltimore;" with two admirable illustrations.
"Tiger Hunting in the East." Illustrated.
"Foul of an Iceberg." Illustrated.
"The Charleston City Market." Illustrated.
"Freedman's Bureau Office at Richmond." Illustrated.
"The Tea Race up the British Channel." Illustrated.
"Standing Alone." Poem. By J. B. SWETT.
"Dance of the Bayente by Marahua Indians." Illustrated.
"Catholic Penance among the Marahua Indians." Illustrated.
"Japanese Makers of Cartes de Visite." Illustrated.
"Max and Brother Jonathan." Illustrated.
"Buoys for Recovering the Cable of '65." Illustrated.
"Chas. D. Walker, Active Base Ball Club;" with portrait.
"The Fate of a Frank Leslie's Special."
"Fun for the Family."
"Mr. Hudson Gurney's Dog."
"Cheese as Food."
"Clocks and Lotteries."
"More Flies than he Bargained For."
"A Proclamation by the President."
"Epitome of the Week."
EDITORIALS—Imperial Failures; A Frantic Cockney; The Fall Elections; The Late Disaster at Sea, &c.
TOWN GOSSIP.—Wanted a few Policemen not too Energetic; The Fall Styles of Ladies' Bonnets; For Paris in the Spring; The Sensation of a Calamity; A Word about Art Matters; Amusements in the City.

COAL.

COKE, COKE, COKE.
Best Metropolitan Coke, made from English coal, delivered immediately; price $4 50. For sale by H. & H. MURRAY, 42d-st. and North River.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., 37 PINE-ST.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Pocket-books and contents, money, black bag and contents, silver watches, umbrellas, feathers, crockery, glass and China ware, castors, potatoes, handkerchiefs, chair.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, RODS, and FIXTURES. Also, WINDOW SHADES and House-furnishing Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Under Clothing, Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES,
Moire Antiques, Satins, Plain Colored, Black, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES, WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.
Decorating done by the best workmen.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.
French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces and Muslins
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK and
REAL LACE GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and 14th-st. and 6th-av.

LADIES UNDER-CLOTHING,
in stock and to order in the best manner.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., and No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dozen ladies hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs at $3 a dozen.
Every variety of ladies', gents', misses' and child's Linen Handkerchiefs, plain, hem-stitched and needle-worked.
Great variety of ladies' lace and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.
Best qualities and most desirable shades of
RIBBONS, VELVETS AND MILLINERY GOODS, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NO. 66 FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH and SIXTH AVS.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
And 14th-st. and 6th-av.

FANCY GOODS
And Ladies' Toilet Articles of best quality.
Notions in great variety; best goods
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
NEW DEPARTMENT,
Every variety of choice goods
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. and SIXTH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.,
And Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c., for ladies, gents' and children's wear. BEST GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. and
No. 66 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KID GLOVES.
Our Fall importation of ladies, gents' and children's KID GLOVES, just received.
THE BEST KID GLOVES IMPORTED.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
AND NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED THE MOST
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN AMERICA.
No. 1,168 Broadway, third door below 28th-st.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.

GOOD BLANKETS,	$1 50,	FORMER PRICE,	$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY,	2 00,	FORMER PRICE,	4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS,	2 50,	FORMER PRICE,	4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,	$3,	FORMER PRICE,	5 00.

EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in blankets has been very great.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.
FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinos from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 187 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
ALL WOOL, HEAVY GRAY BLANKETS......$1 50
ALL WOOL, EXTRA LARGE SIZE......2 00
ALL WOOL, FINE AND HEAVY WHITE......2 00
ALL WOOL, VERY LARGE SIZE......3 00
ALL WOOL, HEAVY AND VERY FINE......3 50
ALL WOOL, PREMIUM BLANKETS......4 00
ALL WOOL, SUPER EXTRA SUPER......4 50
ALSO, ONE MORE CASE OF THOSE SPLENDID GLENDALE BLANKETS AT $4, WHICH HAVE CAUSED SO MUCH EXCITEMENT.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE SHEETING......20c.
FINE WHITE MUSLINS......12½c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 22c.
THESE PRICES ARE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
ALSO, WHITE, RED, BLUE AND GRAY TWILLED FLANNELS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin,
Will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, the
GREATEST BARGAINS IN HOSIERY,
(from auction,) since the war, consisting of
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERGARMENTS and HOSIERY,
of every description, at half cost of importation.
SONTAGS and BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
GLOVES.
Just received, 500 dozen; greater bargains than ever offered; from 75c. to the finest imported.
GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING GLOVES, double seam, $1 50 to $1 75; cost $2 60 to import.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 15, the
RICHEST PARIS, CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY
and other desirable
SHAWLS,
purchased at the peremptory auction sales of last week, at a great sacrifice on cost of importation; also
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS
from auction, the finest goods imported, at 30 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
CLOAKS
of the newest designs on hand and made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin,
will offer at RETAIL on MONDAY, Oct. 15,
a large assortment of
IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, and other
RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS,
at less than gold cost, received from the large auction sales of last week. Also,
MOURNING GOODS
of every description, with a large assortment of
BLACK CORDED MOHAIRS,
a new and desirable article, and ALPACAS, at 25 per cent. less than their cost to import.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
And UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

MERINOES, POPLINS, REPS, PLAIDS
De Laines, Chashmeres, Winceys, Alpacas, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW STYLES.
Velvets, ribbons, laces and embroideries at low prices, at [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
FRENCH MERINOES.
PARASINES, a new article.
CRAPE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, $10 per dress.
EMPRESS CORDS, $6 per dress.
FARINASEINS, $6 per dress.
POPLIN ALPACAS.
COLORADO CLOTH.
EMPRESS CLOTH.
CRAPE EUGENES.
IRISH POPLINS, $3 50 per yard.
BLACK SILKS, unusually cheap.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS, $1, worth $1 75.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED POPLINS AND LINSEYS.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS.
3-4 and 6-4 Delaines, handsome goods.
Black Alpacas, 62½c., worth 87½c.
Black Alpacas, 75c., worth $1.
Black Alpacas, 87½c., worth $1 12½.
Black Alpacas, $1, worth $1 37½.
ENGLISH CALICOES, 1s. 6d. per yard.
BONNETS, a superb STOCK.
SHAWLS, in great variety, very cheap.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VAILS, GLOVES, &c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
An early call solicited.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin-sts.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, a large assortment of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, AND HUCK TOWELS,
from auction, at less than gold cost.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
from the large auction sale of Friday. Some of the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
for opera and street wear yet offered, at about half cost of importation.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 15, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and
TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY,
Trimmed Bonnet and Sash Ribbons at nearly half last month's prices.
AUCTION PURCHASES.
Full lines of black and colored watered Ribbons every width, very cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and other imported Feathers and Flowers in endless variety; largest stock in the City.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Silk Velvets, every color, shade and quality, under regular prices; good black Silk Velvets $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 per yard.
All Silk (warranted) $4 75 per yard, bargains.
Full lines of white and colored uncut Velvets.
Cheap Bonnet Silks, Satins, Corduroys, Gro de Afrique corded Silks and other bonnet materials.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DEPARTMENT.
YANKEE NOTIONS and HABERDASHERY,
CORSETS and Ladies' SKIRTS.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Trimming Department Crowded with Novelties.
Full lines of Colored Silk Velvets, every width, color and shade.
Cheapest Black and Black and White Silk Ribbon Velvets in this City.
Gimps, Bugle Sets, Bugle Belts, Bands, Streamers, Buttons, Ornaments, &c., &c.
This department will amply repay an inspection.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
No. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERY LACES.
Guipure, Thread, Valenciennes, Brussels, Cluny and other Real Laces, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Lines of cheap Linen Collars and Sets.
Bargains in Real Lace Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Sets—one large lot at 50c. each, nearly half price.
HOSIERY AND UNDERSHIRTS.
Our Kid Glove stock is beautifully assorted. Also, Cashmere lined, Thread, Berlin and Silk Gloves for Ladies, Misses and Gents, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnets, Hats, Turbans, Jockeys in Velvet, Beaver, Felt, Straw, &c., &c. Everything new for the season, as usual, under everybody's prices. We have the Brighton, Chesterfield, Ristori, Dexter, Gladiateur, Turban, Queen Emma, Marion, Lambella, May Queen, Cottage, &c., &c. Every morning new goods from the manufacturers and auction. Largest stock in this City.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
WORSTED GOODS.
Nubias, Shawls, Zephyrs, Breakfast Capes and Hoods in many novelties, both hand-made and woven, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Late Paris Fall and Winter Fashions received by weekly steamers.
Elegant new styles French Balmorals, small walking Skirts, Gabriele Train Skirts, ladies' and misses' Corsets and Skirts, in endless variety, of the best shape and materials, at most reasonable prices.
MRS. GAYNOR attends personally at this upper store, where orders are made with great particularity. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT RETAIL DEPOT FOR BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRTS, No. 499 BROADWAY, (St. Nicholas block,) the only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for Ladies, Misses and Children. AT PRICES USUALLY PAID FOR A COMMON ARTICLE. Child's "Duplex" skirts, 50c.; Misses, 60c.; Young Ladies, $1. Ladies' "Empress Trail," 40 to 100 springs, AT LOW PRICES. Ladies' "Empress" Kid Gloves, A FINE ARTICLE, at $1 25.

MILLINERY.

MME. NEWBERRY WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, a choice assortment of Winter Millinery, the latest Parisian styles. No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

W. T. FRY & CO. INVITE THE ATtention of the trade to their line of Dressing Cases, being filled with brushes, cutlery, &c., of reliable quality; also, writing cases, portfolios and pocket-books, at their manufactory, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flasks, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c., &c., and offer the above to the trade at low rates. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.
DATED Oct. 11, 1866.
MARY JANE PORTER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PORTER, Jr.,
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
EDWIN L. ABEL, } Executors.
WILLIAM LINTZ,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and would do up ladies' fine muslins and fluting; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, experienced infants' nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; is very experienced in sickness; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 1,267 Broadway for two days, between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room; the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook in a private family; one who understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; can do pastry and all kinds of desserts; is willing to do the coarse part of washing; the very best of City references can be given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be found faithful in the discharge of her duties to her employer; best of City references can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st., first floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; also, hair dressing; no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK AND chambermaid who have been in their last place for 13 years, and have left as the family is going to Europe, and who have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,267 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or children, if required; dresses ladies' hair, and does all kinds of family sewing; will go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Inquire at No. 116 West 27th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork, and would take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 577 3d-av., corner of 40th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS housemaid or waitress by a respectable young woman, with references from first-class families, whom she was with both here and in Europe; will be found willing and diligent. Call or address, H. S., No. 50 Vandam-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; is fully competent; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 187 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as very good cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; the best of City reference from last place. Call or address at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced English woman, as nurse for growing children; is a good seamstress; could teach or take the entire charge of an infant; the best City reference. Call at Reid's, Florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees, and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good reference. Call at 101 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; not long in the country; can sew and embroider. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 10th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor over the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; the best City reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 9th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can do fine washing also.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly four years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHER and ironer, as also by a first-class chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, situations together in a private family; best of reference 3 years. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a respectable private family, as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to some chamberwork; has best City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and sewer, or to assist in washing and ironing; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A steady person who is very capable to take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up with a bottle; or grown children and do plain sewing; has good City reference. No. 232 7th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of family sewing and children's clothing; can assist with dressmaking; would engage by the week or month. Call, for all this week, at No. 160 East 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes; is very handy, and would make herself generally useful; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with 7 years' City reference, a situation in City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; no objection to a private boarding-house; wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, with a little boy, to do the cooking and make herself generally useful in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 199 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City references; can be seen at No. 302 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; will assist in waiting or washing; good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse, who is willing to take charge of an infant; best City references. Call for one day at No. 11 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good plain seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or children. Apply for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress, or would like a chambermaid's place in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 105 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 280 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,286 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who perfectly understands her business, in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 East 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; the best of City references given. Call at No. 213 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as competent waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. Call at No. 665 6th-av., millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook or laundress; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to do cooking and washing, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 280 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do any kind of fine washing, French fluting and gentlemen's linen; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give highest references. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A woman accustomed to the care of children, and a first-class infant's nurse. Can be seen at No. 154 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 5 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of children; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 West 16th-st., below 10th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an excellent waitress and chambermaid [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid, and to do light washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 49 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing and to assist in the chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as wet nurse; has abundance of milk, two months old; has lost her own baby. Call at No. 149 Charles-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, to take care of growing children and sew, or wait on a lady and dress hair; more for a good home than wages. Call for two days, No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTEStant girl, a situation with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; good reference. Call at No. 211 West 38th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A VERY TRUSTWORTHY girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 223 West 22d-st., on Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN sewing by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 397 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and hair-dressing; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing; has the best City references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman to do the housework of a small family, or chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who can do all kinds of cooking; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, as nurse, to go to New-Orleans. Can be seen at No. 96 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 285 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as cook. Call for two days at No. 120 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Carpenter's Employment House, cor. 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, CAPABLE SERvants, German, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh Protestant help to suit all, at the large Employment House No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st. Also, good situations ready. MRS. STEINER.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS AND operator wishes a few more customers, with or without her own sewing machine; best of reference. Address, for three days, SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 165 *Times* office.

A SEAMSTRESS WILL GO OUT BY THE day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply to or address Mrs. DENNY, No. 120 East 20th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fluting, has good city reference. Call for two days at No. 396 Second-av.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day to work for families; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Call or address by note No. 1,259 Broadway.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-av., near 16th-st., families, boarding-houses and hotels supplied with cooks and reliable servants for every description of housework.

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES TO go out by the day to make boys' clothes and children's dresses. Call at No. 193 East 20th-st., first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man in a dry goods store or dry goods jobbing house; does not care what wages till he gets a knowledge of the business; is sober and honest, and willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference with regard to such. Address D. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged man to attend on an invalid gentleman, or as upper servant in a private family, hotel or club, or superintend a private boarding-house; perfectly understands his business; has undeniable reference. Call on or address, for three days, T. B., No. 43 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man; understands the business in all its branches; has served in that capacity for many years in this City with the best of families; has satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. Address J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging, can milk, and is not afraid of work; has best City reference. Address for two days, P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife without encumbrance, situations, the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; both have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the business; is a good milker; understands gardening; has the best of city reference; country preferred. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, of long experience; thoroughly understands the business, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a man of long experience in the City; is a good and careful driver; the best of City reference; married, no family; a Protestant. Call or address WILLIAM B., No. 65 East 27th-st., near 4th-av., Washington Hotel livery stables.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITH NO incumbrance, situations as first-class waiter and first-class cook, together or separate, in a gentleman's family; or, no objection to take charge of a boarding-house. Apply, for two days, to H. W., No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as coachman, the wife as cook; best of reference can be given; no objections to take charge of a gentleman's house anywhere up the North River. Call, for two days, at No. 106 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, of long experience in the care and management of horses and fine harness and carriages; best of City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 60 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; fully understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the best of reference as to character and capability. Address W. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as first-class groom and good driver, and one who can wait on table if required; the very best of City reference given. Call on or address A. H., No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call or address J. J., at Mr. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, and very good groom; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the business; also the care and management of horses. Call or address D. H., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st., or J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands his business thoroughly, in all its departments; has no objection to go South. Address, for three days, H. M., No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business and has ten years' experience; has the best City reference from his last employer. Call at the private stable No. 215 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; has first-class references; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; moderate wages expected. Call or address ARTHUR, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man, German; in a private family in the country; he has the best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 355¾ Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WORK as a carpenter in a hotel; can do all kinds of repairs; or would take some houses by the year; or would take a private watchman's place; good City reference. Address or call on J. EYLES, No. 638 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a well-experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver; can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Address A. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; can bring the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man, Scotch, who is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments—reclaiming and draining of land, management and rearing of stock, &c; is also practically acquainted with hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, hothouse plants, flower and vegetable garden; in fact, all the details and general management of a gentleman's country seat; best of City reference. Apply to or address McK., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., or Reid & Busby, No. 867 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20, WHO has a slight knowledge of single entry book-keeping, a situation in a wholesale house where he can learn it thoroughly; no objection to make himself generally useful. Address WALTER CLARK, Station C, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands the care of children; is competent to wait on a lady; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 597 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a person of long experience, who can be highly recommended. Inquire reference of Mr. Saunders, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as waiter in a private family; has the best of references with regard to honesty and sobriety. Address W. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended Protestant man as waiter; either City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady, active and industrious young man, accustomed to the care and management of horses and cattle. Address E. F. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, German, to take charge of a gentleman's farm as gardener and coachman, or as porter. Inquire at No. 128 Liberty-st., store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference from his last place. Call or address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED man in a boarding-house; for first-class chambermaids and waitresses (white) in private families and boarding-houses. SAUNDERS, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he has long experience, and good City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address D. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD references, (in this City,) a situation as shipping clerk, or some position in a book-store. Address T. P., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly and has first-class reference. Apply or address for three days, P. H., No. 17 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses or a house and place through the Winter; good references can be given. Apply at No. 89 Church-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN, A SITUation as coachman, who will make himself generally useful; best of references given by his last employer. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

WANTDE—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., a Protestant nurse and other excellent nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., for excellent situations.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LADY'S MAID, DRESSmaker and seamstress; must understand her business; operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and must bring good verbal City references. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock at No. 80 West 43d-street.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO HAS HAD EXperience in the taking care of young children, kind and pleasant in her manners, and who can come well recommended; one willing to live in Brooklyn; must understand sewing. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,084 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE care of a house and garden on the line of the New-Haven Railroad; the man must be able to milk, take care of horses and understand gardening. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 154 West 12th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURance canvasser; must be a first-class man in all respects; to take charge of a branch office in Baltimore for a strong and popular company; liberal terms allowed. Address H. T., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN TO assist in a scientific employment; she must possess a knowledge of arithmetic, a correct eye, and write a good hand. Address D. S., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSEMAID AND seamstress. Apply, for three days, with City references only, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 63 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE in an American family; City reference required. Apply at No. 201 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS. Apply at No. 47 West 19th-st., before 1 o'clock.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at Carpenter's Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, Dec 31, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 12, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Oct. 16, 1865; Feb. 22, 1866 all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

DERRICK FOR SALE.
A Post Derrick, nearly new, suitable for a heavy wharf crane; lifting power, 25 tons. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. LUKE'S HOME will be held at the Institution, No. 487 Hudson-st., on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON and Rev. Mr. EWER will speak on the occasion.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 119 4th-av. Successfully administered by the inventor for 18 years for rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases and all maladies peculiar to ladies.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of an African gray PARROT which flew away from No. 110 East 30th-st. on the 15th inst.

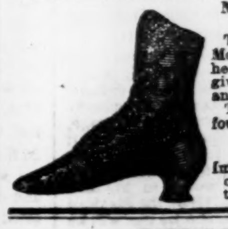
STUART'S SYRUP.—EXTRA SYRUP, OF superior quality, in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

A LIEUTENANT'S SWORD, IN GOOD condition, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 165 William-st., second floor.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40. Sent by Express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, 183 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Gun

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUbon's *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



NEW STYLE OF
WALKING BOOT.
They are made of Kid or Morocco, with high, tapered heels, concaved in the centre, giving the foot a very small and neat appearance.
These elegant Boots can be found at
GORMAN'S,
No. 881 Broadway,
Importer and Manufacturer of ladies' French Shoes, between 18th and 19th sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A GENTLEman named CARLTON S. HORTON, resided some years ago, for a short time, on the island of Madeira, and is reported as having died in the United States, after his return there; if so, and his relations will communicate with the United States Consul at Funchal, Madeira, they will obtain information of some little moneyed value.

5TH-AV. HOTEL DINNER, SUNDAY.—Will laughing eyes, with sedate old gent., address DON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A pair of dark bay horses, 15¾ hands high, long tails, 6 years old. Also, a coach, phaeton and harness. Sold on account of owners going to Europe. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A fine handsome gentle family horse; also rockaway harness, &c. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL, No. 12 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.,
between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 180 West 26th-st.,
between 6th and 7th avs.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS. "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN.........Grogan.......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK...........Thompson.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA..........Prowse.......SATURDAY, Nov. 3
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA, MONROE.........TUESDAY, Oct. 16
IOWA, CRAIG.............SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA...............SATURDAY, Nov. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $35.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD:
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.....Oct. 17
MALTA.....Oct. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 17th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $95, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 20.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY.....Oct. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; steerage, $35, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EMIGRATION OFFICES, No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE.

We have this day opened an office at No. 23 Broadway, for the sale of passage tickets to and from London, Liverpool and Queenstown, by steamship and sailing packet.
Drafts for £1 and upwards, available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, issued on the most favorable terms.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., or No. 23 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........Nov. 3 | MONDAY.........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $8, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, Every SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamships leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Oct. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Oct. 11—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. GAVERLY.
Oct. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Oct. 22, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES................Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.
Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, BREAKER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, will leave TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M., to be followed by the EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.
Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and the Florida ports. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway.........................at.....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel......................at.....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.).at.....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DOCTORS.—$600 WILL PURCHASE A CHOICE of two of the best finished and located medical offices in New-York, suitable for old or new school practice, one on Broadway, the other on 9th-st. Call immediately at No. 128 9th-st., New-York.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED eleven years; good location; low rent. Good opening for a capable man of moderate means. Apply at the printing office, No. 229 Pearl-st.

$5,000—PARTNER OF ACTIVITY AND strictest integrity only wanted; can easily realize capital monthly without risk. Apply to S. M. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

A PARTY WHO CAN CONTROL A CASH trade of $300,000 per annum, wishes to start a new concern, and will take a partner with from $20,000 to $50,000. Address C. P. R., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY, with everything requisite for manufacturing 1,000,000 envelopes per week; must be sold this month. Call at No. 165 William-st., up stairs.

$50,000 WORTH OF OLD BOOKS, newspapers and waste paper wanted, for which I will pay the highest cash price. GEO. SCOTT, No. 62 West Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—I WANT A HOME FOR THE Winter for myself, wife and daughter in a private family of refinement, where there are no other boarders. I want a parlor and two sleeping rooms on the second story; for suitable accommodations I will pay $100 per week. Address A. B., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE ROOMS CAN BE obtained with board in a healthy and convenient location up town; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 51 44th-st., near 5th-av. References undoubted.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, rooms for gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes board from Nov. 20 for the Winter, for himself, wife, mother, infant child and nurse; would prefer to board with a private family; would, if required, furnish his own rooms except carpets. Address, stating price, and giving all particulars, G. H. S., Box No. 4,964 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ANY FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family wishing to reduce their expenses for the Winter, and willing to take five or six adults of first respectability and of little trouble for a reasonable compensation, may address BLOOMFIELD, Box No. 109, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A PARLOR AND two bedrooms, for two persons, in the vicinity of Montague-st., Brooklyn. Address W. T. P., Box No. 3,341 New-York Post-office.

BOARD FOR TWO ADULTS—A PARLOR and bedroom, newly furnished, on second floor, in a first-class house, No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 36 Sands-st., for married people only; two furnished rooms, front, on first floor. For cards of admission, apply to Mr. SEYMOUR, at Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York.

BOARD—BROOKLYN.—A LARGE UNFURNISHED back room on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, a large furnished room on the upper floor, at No. 141 Montague-st.; reference required.

TWO SPLENDID SUITES OF ROOMS, front parlor and bedroom on second floor; also, front parlor and bedroom on third floor, opposite Stuyvesant-square; to gentlemen and their wives wanting accommodations for the Winter this is an opportunity seldom met with; the table and everything connected with the house is first class; the best of references given and required. For particulars call at No. 31 Cedar-st., between 12 and 1 P. M., or at No. 161 East 15th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or a gentleman and wife and two daughters, may obtain elegant rooms, with first-class board, in a brown-stone house in 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Family private; no other boarders. Private table if desired. Terms reasonable. For particulars, inquire at No. 254 Greenwich-st., front office, second floor.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, till May, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; would prefer to furnish their own rooms, carpets excepted, and have their piano in parlor; first-class references. Address at once, COMFORT, Box No. 337 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or one with few boarders, for a young couple, (gentleman and wife;) location between 21st and 35th sts., 3d and 4th avs.; best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms and location, J. S., Station D.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD, IN A PLEASANT part of the City, for a lady and her son aged 15; private family preferred. Address MURRAY, Box No. 171 *Times* office, stating location, accommodations and terms.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS can obtain, in a strictly private family, a large front room, comfortable in every respect, on the sunny side of a street below 30th, with or without partial board. Address Box No. 4,447 Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR FLOOR to let; modern convenience; to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; private table. First-class parties only need apply at No. 112 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and single gentlemen desiring superior accommodations for the Winter will find elegant rooms, with liberal table, at the first-class brown-stone house No. 155 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board with single rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably; watchman all night.

CENTRAL PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in 78th-st., eighth house east of 3d-av.; two rooms, one for $18 for two persons, and one for $16; gas, bath, &c.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor and part of a third, to let with board, to gentlemen only, in a private family, No. 48 East 30th-st. References required.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF FIFTH-AV.—Parlor, first and third floor suites of rooms, furnished, with private table only, are to let to one or two first-class families.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS, WITH board, a large, well-furnished room, with all the modern improvements. No. 64 West 32d-st., (new No. 108,) near 6th-av.

SUPERBLY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite or entire floor, with board, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT to let between Union and Madison Squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A single gentleman. References exchanged. Apply at No. 55 East 52d-st.

TO LET—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, on first floor, with pantries and closets, with board, at No. 31 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

NICELY-FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, on the second floor, to let with board, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private table, if desired; at 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A small bedroom, with fireplace and breakfast. Address, with lowest terms, P., Box No. 5,024 Post-office.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS; ALSO, single rooms with board; at No. 158 East 14th-st.; family private and first class.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, Oct.	11,	6½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	8 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	17,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU and GUSTAV ZITTEL, under the style and firm of M. MORGENTHAU & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GUSTAV ZITTEL retiring from the firm. Mr. MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 58 Cedar-st., without any change of firm. All debts due the firm will be collected and liabilities of the firm settled by the firm only.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—A. W. SPIES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SPIES, KISSAM & CO. The business will be continued by the members of the new firm.
SPIES, KISSAM & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DORNIN & BOCOCK, for the purpose of conducting a general banking and stock brokerage business at No. 30 Broad-st.
WILLIAM C. DORNIN,
SAMUEL WARD BOCOCK.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of WM. S. HALE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. S. HALE.
JAMES F. HOLMES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—Quarterly meeting at Fireman's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock.
GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Several first-class and medium-priced houses, above 9th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs.
ALSO,
Property on Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.
ALSO,
Property on Bowery, 3d, 4th and 8th avs.
Owners placing their property in my hands, either for auction or private sale, are assured of my best services in their behalf.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$180,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway.
Offer for sale houses and lots in all parts of the City.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
The Circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes.
CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Oct. 8.	Daily	44,420 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 9	Daily	44,520 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 9	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 10	Daily	49,510 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 10	Weekly	132,750 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 11	Daily	46,530 copies.
Friday, Oct. 12	Daily	45,530 copies.
Friday, Oct. 12	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Oct. 13	Daily	51,260 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week.
PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY for less than $5.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OF THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired. Apply to Mrs. MARY J. DOOLITTLE, on the premises, or to GEO. A. JARVIS, Lenox Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.
One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 180 acres, situated on the banks of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.
Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 2 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The beautiful country residence known as Linden Park, about one mile from and in view of the river; the place contains about 17 acres, on which is a large dwelling, built within the last ten years, and is in good order; all necessary outbuildings, including a large ice-house, new last year, put up at a cost of over $1,000; a beautiful little lake of clear spring water—this lake supplies nearly all the ice used in Cornwall; it is well stocked with fish, such as bass, pickerel and perch; there is over 2,000 fruit trees, mostly coming into bearing, of the choicest kind of fruit. For particulars, apply to C. H. RING, on the place, or FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four-story and basement brown-stone house and 6½ lots of ground, containing flower garden, grapery well stocked with imported vines, forcing house, conservatory and orchard; a large portion of the furniture, together with three carriage horses, one ladies' saddle-horse, barouche, phaeton, coupe, rockaway and light wagon, all of the best manufacture; can be had with the premises, if desired. This is one of the best located and most desirable properties in Brooklyn. For full particulars, terms and cards of admission, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two neat and comfortable two-story and attic brick houses in fee, in good order; Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge, near Grand-st.; lots 20 feet by 75 feet each. Also, 4 lots north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., full size; a portion of the money can remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors of estate of Mrs. C. Donaldson.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—COUNTRY seat, near Rye, Westchester County, one hour from the City, having a magnificent view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; 10 acres or more, if required, all in superb order; house contains all the modern improvements, with splendid out offices; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; horses, carriages, stock, &c., &c. For terms and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 136 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house; excellent barn, with outbuildings; productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

$15,000—AN ELEGANT AND PERFECTly healthy suburban residence, with all necessary outbuildings, horses, carriages, harness, saddles, sleigh, robes, &c., Durham cow, and other stock. The house is completely furnished, and in perfect repair. Cost over $20,000. A splendid chance for investment or a delightful home. Apply to JAMES HARRAL, No. 141 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 14 miles from New-York, containing 30 to 40 acres. The house large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hothouses, &c., all in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to G. A. ROBBINS, Executor, No. 54 William-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with two-story extension, finely frescoed; furniture if desired. Others on 48th, 46th, 45th, 42d, 41st, 39th, 38th, 37th, 36th and 35th sts., near 5th-av.; $18,000 to $50,000 and upward; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the new first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with one or two lots and all the modern improvements, on Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn; price low, terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class, and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A LARGE stone house, on Strawberry Hill, with stone stable and six acres of land, stocked with fruit trees. The above place is beautifully situated a mile from the depot, and commands a fine view of the town and the Sound. Apply to J. L., Stamford, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 50TH-ST., NO. 215, FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, in fine order, with all improvements; title perfect, with immediate possession; furniture for sale if desired. For permits apply to DERICKSON & BARTLETT, 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE large and elegant first-class brown-stone dwelling on Montague-terrace, (Brooklyn Heights,) with immediate possession. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION, IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY; $5,000 less than actual cost to-day; finely located, elegant, thoroughly first-class three-story house; brick; all improvements; very thorough order. Apply at No. 67 East 40th-st., before 11 and after 4 o'clock.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—156 acres, near Goshen. Also, 50 acres near Middletown. Both well improved, handsomely located, and offered low. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW house situated on Pearl-st., containing nine rooms, good cellar, furnace, gas and water in the house. Address L. R. B., Bergen Point Post-office, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMplete cottage on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE NORTHEAST corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st., 75x125—a chance seldom met with. 72d-st. is a 100-foot street. JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

AT NO. 758 3D-AV.—FOR SALE, 3D-AV. improved and unimproved property; also on the side streets. It will pay to call. Get prices, &c., before buying elsewhere. JAMES ROWE.

240 ACRES OF THE BEST FARMING land, near Jefferson City, Mo. For sale cheap. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house with all improvements. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., between 116th and 117th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,229 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots 50x102 feet, on 79th-st., near Madison-av. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
THIS EVENING (Tuesday), Oct. 16, fourth subscription, ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role in Racine's celebrated tragedy of PHEDRA.
RISTORI MATINEE IN NEW-YORK SATURDAY NEXT—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

RISTORI FRENCH THEATRE—PHEDRA.
PHEDRA. Director.............J. GRAU
Last week but one of the season before the departure of the company for Boston.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for three representations in advance.
WEDNESDAY—Fourteenth subscription night, Oct. 17.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.
FRIDAY next, Ristori night in New-York.
Proscenium boxes, containing four seats, $20; private boxes, four seats, $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress-circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.
Ristori Matinee next Saturday—ELIZABETH.
In Brooklyn—RISTORI TO-NIGHT—PHEDRA.

RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH. FRENCH THEATRE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½—Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Admission to all parts of the house at the Matinee, $2, (with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at their usual price.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....................DIRECTOR.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 16,
Last night of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Last night positively of MR. JEFFERSON, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The revival of this charming comedy has been attended with delighted audiences. Last night of the remarkable meritorious cast, embracing MR. CHAS. VANDENHOFF, MR. STODDART, MR. CHAS. PETERS, MR. J. T. WARD, MR. T. HIND, MR. W. BARRON, MR. C. BURKE, MR. GILLETT, MR. SINCLAIR, MR. KENWAY, MISS CAROLINE CARSON, MISS KATE NEWTON, MRS. SAUNDERS, MISS THERESA WOOD, MISS GEORGIE TELBIN, MISS ALICE HARRISON, MRS. SINCLAIR.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, MR. JEFFERSON as CALEB PLUMMER, in "Cricket on the Hearth."

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16, will be presented by general request, Shakespeare's Five Act Tragedy, KŒNIG RICHARD DER DRITTE, (King Richard III.)
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his powerful character of RICHARD III.
on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear in four different characters, in HANS JUERGE, and in DIE UNGLUCHLICHEN, (The Unfortunate.)

GRAND CONCERT BY THE ALANSON M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL, (Norfolk-st., near Grand,) assisted by MR. PHILIP PHILLIPS, who will sing some of his "Sweet songs of Zion," THIS EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
Open EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME. RIVALS, LOVE AND MEDICINE, BEAUTIFUL SOLOS, (ever popular,) FALL OF FORT FISHER, &c. First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 2½.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
Prof. J. E. FROBISHER is now ready to make his annual arrangements with Lecture Committees for evening readings during the Fall and Winter season; terms moderate. Address No. 122 East 18th-st., N. Y.

EXERCISE—HEALTH—AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., now open for the season. Day and Evening classes.

REGULAR SKATING ASSEMBLIES AT No. 145 10th-st., every TUESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. None but qualified persons allowed to skate; also for a short time daily, from 3 to 5, for ladies, gentlemen and children to learn and qualify. Tickets 35 cents.

NIBLO'S AND RISTORI—RESERVED seats can be had at No. 575 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTO ENGRAVING.
We are ready to execute relief plates by our new process of light and chemicals. A saving of 30 per cent. guaranteed to publishers by our process. Beautiful specimens may be seen by calling upon WATERS, SON & MORVAN, office of Waters & Son, 90 Fulton-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL SIZES PAINTED in oil at moderate prices; the finest in the City; also, portraits from life. No. 867 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The four-story brown front English basement house, No. 353 West 34th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT WASHINGTON Heights, a first-class residence, superbly furnished; has all the comforts and conveniences of a City house; also fine outbuildings, conservatoire, &c.; to any person desiring the elegance of a City residence, combined with the comforts of a country seat, this is a desirable opportunity. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; put in perfect order this Summer; carpets, gas fixtures, mirrors and shades, used only a month, must be bought; the rest of the furniture may be. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, to a gentleman and lady, or to a party of gentlemen, a second floor, the front room extending the width of the house; has chandelier, bath-room adjoining, and an abundance of closets. Apply at No. 244 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent to a private family; a beautiful five-story, brown-stone house, in perfect order, above the Fifth-av. Hotel, in a first-class street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE TWO STORY house with about one acre of ground, within few minutes' walk of the West Flushing Railroad depot; in good order and possession at once. For particulars apply to LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone corner house, well furnished and good location; also a four-story brown-stone house rented to good tenants at a fair rent; seen only by permit. JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT DARIEN, on New-Haven Railroad, for six months, with use of horse, carriage and cow; everything in order; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING, L. I., UNTIL MAY 1.—Five minutes' walk from depot; with piano, fine grounds and shade; rent low to a good tenant, and possession immediately. Apply to A. B., Box No. 4,149 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR 6, 12 OR 18 MONTHS, A COMpletely furnished house, near Blanchard's Hotel and Dr. Bellows' Church, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PART OF A STABLE TO RENT—ROOM for three horses and two carriages, from 1st November to 1st May, in 32d-st.; rent $300. Address J. L. K., Box No. 2,668 Post-office, N. Y.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FURnished parlor and bedrooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel; reasonable price. Address Box 6,130 Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND ELegant dwelling house on Union-square. Apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 80 Cedar-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS for business, studios, &c., at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JANITOR, or as per bill.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements to rent with privilege of buying, in a good neighborhood, on the west side, not above 40th-st.; possession wanted about April 1. Address J. L. G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ENGLEWOOD, A FURNISHED house, by a first-class tenant; family small; for 6, 12 or 18 months. Address R. B., Box No. 317 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED TO HIRE ON A LEASE OF five years, an unfurnished house of medium size, between 11th and 48th sts. and 2d and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address A., No. 139 2d-av.

WANTED TO HIRE TILL MAY 1—A small furnished house or cottage in Hoboken or Jersey City, at a moderate rent. Address, with full particulars, B. L. B., Box 3,148 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address A. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR AND KITCHEN, SUITable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address W., No. 14 John-st., second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 19th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I and II.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 23 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds. WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ANOTHER CHANGE.
SOMETHING FOR OLD AND YOUNG TO SEE.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
The thrilling and truthful drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
depicting in truthful scenes the HISTORY OF THE INEBRIATE, and exhibiting the actualities of BAR-ROOM LIFE.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.] INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....................Manager.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON and LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG.
J. E. COOKE in the PICKWICK CHARACTERS.
Supported by the full NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Trained Horses, Performing Ponies, Mules, &c.
Clowns—E. Crouesse and J. Pentland.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager...........G. L. FOX
APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE.
MISS FANNY HERRING IN SIX NEW AND INTERESTING CHARACTERS.
Mr. G. L. FOX IN A NEW COMIC ROLE.
PAUL JONES, PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.
EVERYBODY IN THESE GREAT PIECES.

IRVING HALL.
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
Third Week in America—Change of programme.
THERESA'S GREAT FRENCH SNEEZING SONG, sung every night with immense applause by Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
Also, in LA MARSEILLAISE.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their wonderful personations of Living Celebrities.
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL as SIMS REEVES.
Mr. HOWARD PAUL as NAPOLEON III.
THE DREAM OF THE REVELER and THE SHIP ON FIRE,
will be repeated at each entertainment.
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For sale at Irving Hall, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos 112 and 114 Broadway.
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THIRD MATINEE, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THIRTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF M. HARTZ,
The most wonderful illusionist of the age,
AT DODWORTH HALL.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. Also
THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
And the WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.
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THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES. THIRD SEASON—1866-'67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED at Steinway & Son's, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
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SPLENDID SUCCESS of the great artiste, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, supported by J. C. McCOLLOM AND A FINE CAST, in Brougham's dramatization of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........................Mrs. BOWERS
(A faultless and brilliant personation.)
Act I.—THE PRICE OF CRIME.
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Act III.—DUEL TO THE DEATH.
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ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE TWO NEW COMEDIES,
Both produced with scenery, dresses and appointments ENTIRELY NEW, and distribution of characters embracing THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 16, THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 18—THE FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Oct. 19—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20—THE FAST FAMILY.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. H. J. Byron his last and most successful play, £100,000, which is in preparation, and will be produced early next week with NEW SCENERY, DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
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Stage Director.............................Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter...................................Mr. J. S. Wright
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The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

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EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

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Managers.................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
TUESDAY, LAST NIGHT OF EICHBERG'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN OPERA, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Genuine version.
WEDNESDAY, for the first time, A NIGHT IN ROME.
OPERA BOUFFE, by JULIUS EICHBERG, produced under the direction of the Composer, with entire new scenery, new dresses and a brilliant caste, effective chorus, &c.
Admission 75 cents.

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TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, OPERA. SATURDAYS, COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.
FRENCH OPERA,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock.
First performance of Auber's magnificent comic opera,
LES DIAMANTS DE LA COURONNE.
Prices of admission, $1; Boxes, (four seats,) $12; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 51 cents.
Offices for subscriptions and sale of tickets are now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....................Mr. J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY, and during the week,
The splendid drama of CAPTAIN MACHEATH
The celebrated LESLIE,
The Hero of Niagara in his daring Ascension on the Tight Rope.
Drama of the GOLD SEEKERS.

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MINSTRELS,
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LEON BURLESQUE,
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ALLEN'S NICODEMUS,
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Immense throngs of people nightly testify hearty applause and flattering approval.
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THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.
As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO LADIES, practically and theoretically able and experienced in teaching; the one to occupy a position as teacher of the Piano, the other of Vocal Music, under the Professor of the Music Department in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Apply in person at JUL. SCHUBERTH'S music-store, No. 820 Broadway, between 9 and 1 o'clock, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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MME. SOLITO DESIRES TO INFORM her friends and the public that having returned from Italy, she has resumed her profession and will give lessons in music and singing. Residence No. 1,248 Broadway, or care of BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

A SUPERB SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO; celebrated city maker; finished same all round; really a magnificent instrument. For sale at a great bargain, at No. 635 7th-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, very low for cash, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE. Inquire at No. 132 West 13th-st.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, NOW OPEN.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
Temporary entrance to the Academy, No. 28½ West 29th-st.
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Ladies at 2 o'clock, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL rooms, on 6th-av., near 23d-st., classes in fashionable dancing and calisthenics are now open on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, afternoon and evening. For particulars send for a circular.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.
THE GREATEST HURDLE AND STEEPLE CHASE EVER RUN IN THE UNITED STATES.
SEVEN HORSES ENTERED.
The Hudson County Agricultural Society will hold their regular Fall meeting for 1866 Oct. 16, 17 and 18.
No postponement on account of weather. No deduction for a walk over.
THIS DAY, OCT. 16.
FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, a handicap premium of $250, all ages, two-mile dash over eight hurdles. Closed with six entries—Kate Fitzsimmons, Secaucus, Lady Wolf, Zigzag, Citadel, General Williams.
SECOND RACE.—Sweepstake Premium of $250, for two-year olds, one-half mile heats. Closed with five entries—Mr. F. Morris enters g. c. by Eclipse; Col. Bush, b. c. Redwing; Mr. J. L. Watson, b. c. Jubal; Col. D. McDaniel, ch. f. by Planet and g. c. by Breckinridge.
THIRD RACE.—Sweepstake Premium of $300, for three-year olds, dash of 1½ mile. Col. D. McDaniel enters b. c. Ripley and ch. f. Enchantress; Dr. J. W. Weldon, b. c. Susie M.
The first race each day will take place promptly at 1½ P. M. The strictest decorum will be insured by the presence of an ample police force.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Continued from First Page.

can help nature; but after all time is the best nurse and will be the best doctor. Hence, it is to be expected that in so great a subject, and a subject which touches different men's dispositions so very differently that there will be great diversity of judgment among good and patriotic men, arising from difference of temperament and disposition, as sanguine and courageous, or cautious and suspecting, as impulsive and confiding, or phlegmatic and calculating, men may agree in principles, and yet disagree as to the best method of applying them; men may agree in objects sought, and disagree as to the best measures by which these objects are to be gained. We are not to regard such variation of sentiment as dangerous, but only as the best means of reaching truth. It is not only to be tolerated, but it is to be encouraged. It is the duty of every citizen then to take part in this great complex, and not easy work of reconstruction. As in the war no man could approve himself in his own conscience or honor a good citizen who was indifferent to the struggle—who did not either in the field or at home extend every particle of his influence for the maintenance of national unity, so now every citizen is called upon to take sides; he may choose instruments, but somehow every man should be found thinking, feeling, acting—for the Republic to-day has a right to the best traits and noblest zeal of every one of its citizens. [Loud applause.] No weariness, no disgust at excitement, no thoughts of retirement and luxurious indolence, no fear of personal discomfort should be allowed to excuse any man. If you are to live in a city or in a community where there is to be a conflict of opinion, form your opinion deliberately with the best lights you have, and be willing then to advocate it and to take the consequences; for he is not half a man who has not the courage to avow and maintain his serious and solemn conviction in respect to national affairs. [Applause.] It is better to stand alone, hunted and detested for heresy, than not to care enough for truth even to have a heresy, [cheers;] for there is nothing more detestable in heresy than the spirit of indifference, whether it be in religion or politics. I like a man and I like a woman, but I don't like something that is neither the one or the other. [Laughter.] Now, since we are all called to this reconstruction work, each to make his contribution according to his several ability, we must act through parties. I am aware that a great many men affect to despise parties. I class that with the same spirit that used to affect contempt of the human body. There have been men who thought that only the soul was something dignified, and that the body was always to be derided and all that related to it. Now I do not undertake to say that the body is equal to the soul, but I can say that the soul would make a poor journey in this world without the body, if it had nothing to act through. So in regard to political affairs. A public sentiment to be of any benefit must be wisely led and wisely applied, and parties are those organizations by which alone you can give point, pith and power to your political conceptions and belief, and therefore while you have a right to disown the follies and excesses and corruptions of party, you censure must not go to the life of parties, for there can be no free state, with free discussion and free action, except through the organization of parties. And this brings us to the question of the hour. Since we have got the great work of reconstruction on hand, and since there are but two parties, and we must act through one or the other, which o these parties is to be selected? That is the question! [Loud applause and laughter.] There are a great many other things that might be said, but it is my purpose to-night to tell you which of these two parties I think ought to be put in possession of power and kept in possession of power for the sake of reconstruction. [Cheers.] Which of these parties, then, is best fitted by its principles by its antecedent history, by the dispositions, sympathies and opinions of its amendments have the management of reconstruction, First, is it the Democratic Party? [Cries of "No," and hisses.] Gentlemen, the jury are never allowed to give a verdict till after the lawyers have plead the case. [Cheering.] Allow me to disclain all intentions of assailing the motives, the character, or even the patriotic intentions in the great majority of the individual members of the Democratic Party, while I undertake to show that that party is not fit to be trusted with the Government of this nation. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of "How are you, ANDY?"] I speak of it as a living organization, with a creed, with affiliations, with affinities with a platform, with a party discipline, with an innate irrevitable tendency, and it is not the citizen that I desire to characterize but the party called the Democratic Party. And, first, the Democratic Party was once powerful, useful and honorable. When the old Federal Party had developed a real distrust of the people and a sympathy with the Government rather than with the governed—which is always the point toward which aristocracy tends—it became needful that there should spring up a party which sympathized with the people rather than with the government of the people, and that I take it was the normal and legitimate organization of the Democratic Party, and in its early history was the champion of the poor—of common men—and its life and power was in this, that it had a principle, and that it was a principle of humanity as well as of politics, and nothing could break it as long as it was true to this instinct and principle of justice, liberty and equality down to the bottom of society. [Applause.] By and by there arose in the community a disturbing force, which at first, in its infancy, was scarcely felt—I mean the disturbing force of slavery—and when, by the cohesive influence of a common selfishness the South held the balance of power the two great parties that divided the nation in the North, Whig and Democrat stood both of them supplicating the favor of the South, that favor was to be had only as the price of compromise with Slavery; and like customers at a common auction, Whig bid against Democrat, and Democrat against Whig, and they both sacrificed principle for the sake of having the balance of power thrown on to their side by the South and Slavery. Both parties were corrupted by it, the one as much as the other; but one sinned against light and the other without light, for the Whig Party was made up of a great number of reading, thinking, intelligent men, and they knew they were doing wrong and it killed them, and it ought to. [Cries of "Good."] The Democratic Party comprised the vast mass of unreading men, with an undeveloped conscience; sinned, but sinned against a blind conscience. At any rate they stood it better than the Whig Party did. [Laughter.] They succeeded in winning this bad contest. The Whig Party died out; the Democratic Party came into the ascendency, and came into it as the champion, defender and fast ally of slavery. The abolition of the Missouri Compromise, which took place under the auspices of the Democratic Party, in union with the South, and the determination of the South, winked at by the Democratic Party of the North, to extend Slavery, not only on the territory of the South, but on free territory, after the abolition of the Missouri Compromise, was the real beginning of the war. From that date, as we can now see, it became inevitable. Now, it was the alliance of the Democratic Party North with the South that led to that wild and wicked phantasy and propagandism. The verdict is rendered, and history will but ratify and confirm the just decision of men, now that the beginnings of war were brought upon us by the union of the Democratic Party with the pro-slavery South, and the abolition of the Missouri compromise, and the propagandism of slavery throughout the great Western territory. But I go further. When the North resisted this monstrous injustice and inhumanity, the Republican Party was formed and began to put together its inchoate elements, which at last grew into power from the necessities of the case. LINCOLN was elected President. [Cheers.] If ever there was a Constitutional act performed under this Government that election was one. [Cheers.] If ever there was a man justly elected that was the man. [Cheers.] It was made an offence by the South; it was made a cause of separation. Now, there was a possibility of a pause in the South, for if at that hour the Democratic Party had said to the South "stop; we have gone with you thus far, but not another step—not another step," the South would never have taken another step. It is undeniable, though there may not have been given public pledges binding that party, that the spirit of the party, as well as the personal communications of leading and influential men in it, did give the South to understand, and they did understand and believe, that secession should not bring war. It was that conviction that led them into secession. If they had believed that war would have come they would never have persuaded their people to take the step they did; and it was because the Democratic Party assured them that they might safely venture upon it that they did take the step, and all the blood that has been spilled since, drop for drop, if you give the South one you shall give the Democratic Party another. [Cheers.] They are as really guilty, even if they are not as guilty as the South of this war. Now, when it began what was the conduct of this party? I bear witness to their honor, that hundreds and thousands of men who were before that hour faithfully in the Democratic Party, at that moment, when war began, renounced their allegiance to it, and though they were called War Democrats, they became members of the great Union Party. [Cheers.] But the party was not broken up. You, yourselves, are witnesses, that during the first three weary, dark and disastrous years of the war, there was an utter want of outspoken sympathy with our Government on the part of the Democratic Party, as a party. You know that they pursued a policy embarrassing to the Government; that they hung like dead weights; that they resisted the raising of money; that they discouraged volunteering; that they resisted drafts; that they encouraged and shielded desertions, and in every way that they could did they seek to thwart the Government. The culmination of this course of conduct was found in the Chicago Convention just previous to the last election of LINCOLN. There, by deliberate platform utterance, they advised the American people to give over the war and submit to dismemberment. After it became plain, in the process of this conflict, that the abolition of slavery was indispensable, the Democratic Party opposed the proclamation of liberty. They opposed the enlisting of the negro soldiers, 200,000 of whom turned the tide of victory for us, and turned back the hosts of slavery. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, we confer no liberty as a boon upon the African citizens of our country. Their own brave hands secured their emancipation. [Great applause.] Our votes have only ratified their deeds of liberty; we gave it a legal form. The Democrat Party opposed also the Constitutional Amendments, and all the early steps taken after LINCOLN'S death to obligate the South to repudiate secession and secession war debts. Now, I charge the Democratic Party with having lost and forgotten, through a long and critical period of our history, the peculiar doctrines of America, viz., the doctrine that all men have a right to liberty, life, and the pursuit of happiness. [Cheers.] I charge it with having joined hands with the strong to put down the weak; it made itself the servitor and understrapper of Slavery. I charge it with betraying the North by its conspiracy with Southern traitors, and dividing with them the guilt of this gigantic war. [Cheers.] I charge it with open or with concealed enmity to every step which our Government has attempted since to cleanse the land from slavery, and to ameliorate the laws to reform the Constitution to a more perfect [illegible] liberty, and then by its history, by its wicked antecedents, by its [illegible], by its temper and spirit, it is unfit to represent the regenerated spirit of this nation. [Cheers.] But, it is said, is a party never to be allowed to repent? [Laughter.] Oh, yes; that it might. If a party blunders and mistakes in a dark and devious way, may it not at last, in the growing illumination, be trusted upon reformation? Yes; but even him of Tarsus was not trusted until after he had gone blind a good many days. [Laughter.] When a party, running through so long a period of history, comes at last to the bright dawn of liberty and claims the right to inaugurate the new period, to control its counsels, its places, to administer its Government, we have a right to challenge its history and to say, "Show that you have reformed; all the past looks bad; what is there in the present that shows reformation?" A party is not a bubble that is blown in to-day, blown out to-morrow, and blown in again the next day, out now of one pipe and now of another; a party is a living thing, with cohesive powers, and a life that sticks to it. Once having got a character it is hard to get rid of it. It takes a man a good while to get a character, and a good while to get rid of a character. It takes a party a good while to get a character, and longer yet to get rid of it. I say that this party is a complex individual, with inward habits, with character, with inevitable tendencies. It cannot change in a day. There is no volition mighty and comprehensive enough to change the generic purposes of a great national party. Only time can wear it out. That party must be subjected to the same treatment as a field that is overrun with Canada thistles. Use the plough night and day. Cut it up until the last root has lost power to germinate, and then you may bring it back to grain again. Some things may be infected, and quickly disinfected. A little lime, a little smoke, a little sulphur; but there are some things that take everlasting sulphur to disinfect them. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, consider the destruction of Slavery as the one great object to be secured. Is the Democratic Party exquisitely adapted to destroy Slavery, that spent its whole life bowing down to its feet? We are now to purge the Constitution, the laws, and all civil processes, of the taint and contamination of slavery. Are they fit at this moment, when to the very last act of their party existence they have been opposed to these changes. Are they to be put in possession of the administration at this time, when that change is to take place? We are to re-adjust the sundered relations of the States that are out of the Union. Are they to adjust those relations, who have been *particeps criminis* with them? The security, the education, the enfranchisement of the negro population is the most solemn, the most affecting, and the most binding duty of the hour. Are they who have never failed to scorn him as less than a man, an inferior race, uneducatable—are they to be the schoolmasters of the national freedmen? The reëstablishment of good will and cordiality between the North and the South—this is to take place. Are they fit messengers of peace between the two offended parties? In view of all this I can say deliberately I cannot belong to that party. [Cheers.] Excuse me, gentlemen, I have been invited. [Laughter and applause.] It was the whale that swallowed Jonah, and he didn't like his accommodations. I cannot countenance their aspiration, their ambition; nor can I advise any one to join them, nor to remain with them. [Laughter and cheers.] I feel bound to exercise whatever and the whole of any influence which I possess, to warn off my countrymen from any delusive, varnished pretences of new found liberty. They are unsafe, they are dangerous, and if liberty is to be promoted in our day and government, it must be by some other instrument. Let us now turn to the only other alternative—the Republican Party. [Applause.] Is this party fitted for administration? [Cries of "yes" and "no," and "put that fellow out."] A million white tongues, ere long, will decide that question. [Cheers and applause.] It sprung up originally as a party of liberty; it was born in sorrow; it was the child of suffering; weary and almost sighing unto death it was brought forth, and scarcely brought forth before, as in the Apocalyptic vision, the dragon opened its mouth and poured out floods of water to destroy the woman and her child. It began long back, and it has had a history, a spirit, and it is a history and a spirit uniform, broad; it was the party that brought to life and power the original doctrine of our fathers. In almost my whole lifetime nothing has been so unpopular as liberty. In schoolbooks you can no longer find those lessons that in my boyhood stirred my blood to an early love of liberty. The very tracts that we circulate must needs be expunged of all testimony against Slavery, and men even fear to read the Declaration of Independence. Orators run it over nimbly on the Fourth of July. Even this was becoming rather perilous to read, that document which said that all men had inalienable rights, first and foremost among which should be liberty, personal and political. Now, this doctrine of liberty had been raked up, and lay smouldering on the hearth in midnight. The Republicans opened it, kindled again the fire on the hearth, on the alter, and when danger came they built of the same coals beacon fires anew, and when camp fires burned along the line a thousand miles, every camp fire was from coals that the Republican Party first raked out from the cinders of forgetfulness. [Cheers.] This is the party that includes in it East, West, North and South, that great army of men whose hopes, sympathies, labors and suffering have been poured forth with sublime earnestness for liberty. Not only is the party by its principles a party of liberty, but even more so by the character of its elements, by its population (if I may so say,) and by men that are trained in liberty. In it are the old Abolitionists; in it are the most recent Anti-Slavery men, the men and women who in faith have prayed long for the rising light. The sons who have learned from sainted mothers the very religion of liberty, they are to be considered members. To such a party it is safe to commit the sacred work of reconstructing liberty. [Great applause.] It has carried the country through the war. It has proved its fidelity and power; it has earned in blood a right to prescribe for a bleeding country. [Cheers.] I hear men say that the party had lost its function, that it rose for an emergency, and now should give way to a new party. It rose for the whole day of liberty. It has made important progress in the elementary steps of reconstruction; it holds great fundamental principles, and is seeking for specific objects which no other party has. And though there may be difference of judgment respecting the methods of securin common objects, there ought to be none as to the objects themselves, and I think there is none. It is the duty of the Republican Party to contintinue in power, and I have said from month to month, for a year and a half, that if the Republican Party by any bad management suffered itself to be ousted it would commit a crime against liberty second only to treason. [Applause.] It is its duty to live and to reign, and so conduct its counsels that it shall live and shall reign. And just now it stands, it seems to me, in a very sad way, through which we may fear a reaction, for violent excitement, by a natural law, tends to reaction. Now, I do not believe that any reaction, nor any reactionary party could ever again carry the country back to the depth of infamies preceding the war. There has been as great a revolution of ideas as of things Whatever party took the Government would find themselves by external changes, and by great natural forces existing, compelled to do more for liberty, more for humanity, than used to be done; but an unwilling worker is a poor worker always, and a reactionary party, if permitted to ascend into the seats of power would entangle many things that need not be entangled, and would compromise and adulterate, and we should require twenty years to reach such permanent legislation as might as easily be secured in one year. It is unspeakably desirable, therefore, that this matter should be well done, and done speedily, and removed out of the way,—so to conduct affairs, therefore, as to maintain itself, is its duty to the country, to liberty and to humanity. Peace and reconciliation with the South are to be made through the Republican Party. A peace and a reconciliation made by that party with the South will be final and abiding, because that party, and it alone, represents the sentiment that saved the nation. To make peace with the South through the Democratic Party is not to make peace at all. They have been so affiliated with the South before the war and through the war, that for the South to make peace with them is little more than for them to make peace with themselves. [Laughter and cheers.] The continuance in power of the Republican Party is indispensable to the great work of raising up the freedmen to security and intelligence and citizenship. Whatever honorable individual exceptions there may be, and there are many, we all know that the animus of the Democratic Party toward the negro has been bad, bad, and their feelings toward them now is by no means very brotherly. [Laughter and cheers.] On the other hand, the vast body of those who have sympathy for the poor and the ignorant, and who mean to seek their elevation, are in the party of progress, the Republican Party, the party of the young, of the new—the party of to-day and of the future. [Great applause.] We know that the spirit of the Democratic Party is that the negro is an unwelcome incumbrance. They feel that this nation wades in mud with the negro population around its heels; that the negroes are in the way of peace and prosperity, and that if we could get rid of them the country would move on to a glorious future. Some of them contend that the negro is inferior, not by position only, but by nature, and that nothing can redeem him. But there is a great party of Freedom who believe in the susceptibility of that poor suffering people to education, and they are determined that they shall be educated. They believe that we owe the negro a debt of gratitude for his good conduct during all the war; and that debt they mean to pay by secured liberty and civilization. [Cheers.] The Republican Party believe that the negro has a place and a function in American civilization. They believe that education and perfected citizenship are indispensable to national prosperity, and that the abuse of four millions of human beings is a crime that cannot fail to corrupt the moral sense of the nation, and with it the secret and source of its power. We educate the blacks for their sakes and for our sakes, and we hold that no trust ever has been devolved upon us more sacred or more responsible than this of taking the freedmen out of their degradation and, by proper steps of civilization, education and enfranchisement, lifting them into full equality and citizenship. [Renewed cheering.] I, then, with all my heart, say to every young man, to every one with whom my voice would be influential, without wavering or hesitation, by all there is in liberty, and truth, and civilization, give your influence and your suffrages to the Republican Party. [Applause.] But I hear it objected to these positions, that I myself believe in the immediate settlement of this great national difficulty as the Democrats do, and as it is alleged the Republicans do not; and men say, how can you advise us to go against your own sentiments? I don't. [Laughter.] I advise you to go with them. I myself go with them. For I hold that a party is not merely and only a platform and a given number of voters around it, I hold that a party is to be known and judged by its animating, interior spirit, its impulses, its genius; and that a party that has had stamped upon it a character for injustice—for love of slavery and hatred of liberty—no matter how much it may pretend to favor and to wish to carry out just principles, is incompetent to do it. Nay, I go further, and say that a party ordained for liberty, organized in its spirit and so trained, whatever mistake it may make, put it at the lowest and the worst, is far better fit[illegible] [illegible] carry out a righteous policy, [illegible] all, than the other party is or can be. [Renewed cheering.] But it is said the Democratic Party believe with you that this matter ought to be settled at once. No they don't; no they don't; nor I with them. They hold that the seceded States have a right to come back without any conditions; and I don't. I may hold that it is best and wisest that a culprit who has just been arraigned and convicted before the judge should be pardoned without further delay; but that is not by any means holding that the culprit has a right to face his judge and say: "I have repented; therefore I have a right to go back at once into society." ["Good!" "Good!"] I hold that the right inheres in Congress, and that it is a solemn obligation imposed upon it, to see that those States come back upon conditions that shall make the country safe. I may differ with you as to what those conditions should be, but not as to the principle that lies back of it—that Congress, being but the voice of the people, is clothed with the power to reconstruct on such conditions as that reconstruction shall be valid and permanent. About that, I think, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. There may be a difference of opinion between us as to how this right shall be exercised—with what degree of leniency or hesitation; but the right is indisputable. The Democratic Party, as I understand it, does believe it to be right to insist upon Constitutional Amendments. I am decidedly in favor of them, not, to be sure, as necessarily precedent to admission: but their equality and reasonableness, it seems to me, no one can dispute. There may be some of these constitutional amendments which, as a matter of statesmanship, I would prefer to have had put otherwise; but the need of constitutional amendments I have urged first, and middle, and last, and still urge and insist upon; and I have had full faith that this would be passed whether the Southern States were in or out, and with more certainty as to some of them, if they were in than if they were out. In short, the amendments are equitable and useful, and ought to be made. The evils that would accrue if they should not pass, I, to be sure, think less considerable than do many others; I am more courageous than they are, or more hopeful of the future. But in all human probability they are sure to pass. If there be anything that has not occurred of which we may be certain, it is that these constitutional amendments will pass. Meanwhile I thought, and think still, that the whole nation would be in better condition if many of those States were at once admitted, and society in them thereby settled; but I am not the Republican Party. I am only a free member of it, with liberty to express my judgment of what has been done and is to be done, as everybody else has the same right to express his views. And when, not in a matter of principle, not in a matter of truth, but in a mere matter of policy, I am overruled, what shall I do? Sulk and refuse to work? No. The same reason that led me once to urge the admission of the Southern States without waiting for these changes in the Constitution now leads me to urge the South to a prompt acceptance of the Amendment, that the whole of the reconstruction work may be speedily done up and put out of the way. [Applause.] The Democrats, as I understand it, would leave the blacks wholly to local law. I, on the contrary, believe the nation to be under the most solemn obligations to secure to the freedmen the liberty they have earned. What shall secure it is a matter which may well divide men's opinions. Some men may be more sanguine than others; some men may be far more courageous and hopeful than others; but that it is to be secured beyond peradventure, it seems to me no just and reasonable man can deny. I am in favor of legislation, but let it be speedy. It has seemed to me that delay is in and of itself an evil. I have felt that this wound which separates the North and the South, if I may use (a surgical term, should have been healed by "first intention," and that it was not necessary to put in a seaton and keep up a running sore for any purposes of health in the body politic; but I have felt at the same time, and still feel that head-long haste is neither just nor wise. I say to-day, countrymen, however, that mere legislation, however good, will not protect the black, and I will not be misunderstood on this subject. I believe in the necessity of laws, just as I believe in the necessity of fences around a farm. You may put in your crops, and they may promise you in every thing a fair return, but if the wild boar of the forest and the beasts of the street and lane get in, becaused you have no fence, they will destroy your crop; but on the other hand, fences without crops are not profitable husbandry. [Applause.] I think we ought to have legislation; but what is law in a community without a public sentiment behind it? What executes the laws? To be sure officers do; but what makes the officers execute them? The public sentiment behind them. Pass a law in the City of New-York that the whole intelligence of the City disbelieves and rejects, and you cannot find officers enough in the whole police force to execute it. That which nourishes law, which vitalizes it and gives it power and dignity, is a public sentiment behind it. Now you are going to make laws; that is right. But while you are making laws, see to it that you do not neglect that upon which your law must stand and depend for its execution—the public sentiment of the country—and if I speak strongly on the subject you will excuse me. My early life was passed in the extreme West, and I knew the jealousy of such people of intrusion from abroad. I knew it was difficult even for young and accomplished ministers to go among them without being suspected of treating them as heathens, and that schools among them were difficult to estabish; and I knew it was a work of great wisdom to go in among such a people, and carry to them successfully, and distribute among them that which they most needed, but the offer of which their pride resented. And I knew that if the wealth of the North is to go to the South, and if school-masters and school-mistresses are to go among them and teach their schools, and if there is to be a hearty circulation of national feeling among them, you have got to prepare the way for it by the establishment of a cordial state of feeling between the people of the South and the people of the North. The South has nobody to speak for it here but the Democrats, and they do not speak to anybody's hearing or belief. But I do not hesitate to say to you here and to take the proper Southern responsibility of it, that I trust the eight million people a great deal more than you do—that I believe in their good intentions and their honor a great deal more than you do. But then I don't think the Mississippi Valley is the South. If all the South was like that, I should be as you are; but I do not think the few places around the edge of the country constitutes the South. I look at the great interior, and my impression is, not that they treat the black man as well as he should be treated, but I say it is in the very nature of slavery to dispossess men of the knowledge of how to treat others, and I believe the people of the South are scholars who are seeking to acquire that knowledge. I belive that they mean, however unintelligent they may be, to stand by their word. They may, perhaps, need to be constrained and coerced by various laws, but I have great faith in the honor and the good intention of the South, and I am not ashamed to say that my heart goes in to them. I am not ashamed when ten years should have passed away to have it understood that there was one man here, and he an Abolitionist of the darkest dye, who after the war was all over had a yearning for that part of his country also, and who was sorry for their sorrow and their mistakes, and who although indignant at their crimes, and as eager as any one to vindicate judgment and government during the time of war, yet yearned at its close for restoration as a part of the nation, and belived in every honorable means and intention, who pledged them in that matter, not that he would leave the restoration to be accomplished without law, but that he would so surround the necessary legal enactments with testimonies of sympathy and kindness as to make in the South a beginning of that public sentiment which sustains and makes operative all living laws. This is my faith and my heresy. [Cheers.] And now fellow-citizens, not to draw upon your patience unduly, let me say that it seems to me that we are drawing very near to the consummation toward which we have been steering. The night I think is far spent, and day is at hand. By tokens sure as thunder in the skies we know what the verdict of the people is to be. We know who are to hold power for the next two years [cheers.] We know and rejoice in it, and we would have every doubled—not, however, in the Democratic sense. [Laughter.] I deem it important at this time, that the testimony of the North should be given with a volume, a vastness and a decisiveness that shall admit of no misunderstanding, and that when they who represent the people again take their places, it shall be with all the North behind them and endorsing them. It is a good lesson for the South. It is a good lesson for those among them that might be mischief makers. And it will do no harm to them who are not mischief makers. When once our power is done we can then have our own criticisms among ourselves. There is a right to diversity of opinion in the Republican Party. We have a right to discuss the expediency of measures. But where once they have been settled and determined upon, then it is our duty to stand hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, and with locked step and unbroken ranks go forward and to maintain the Government of the country, still claiming the right to criticise proposed measures and to urge measures which seem to me to be wise and just, I shall continue to do so; but I shall do it always with fealty to the great cause and to the great party with which I have grown up, and in which I verily believe in here the honor, the liberty, the dignity and the power of the nation. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, a few more years we shall smile where now we scowl. We shall look back with amazement at the whirlwind of passionate feeling that now sweeps over us, and marvel that such things could have been. These new times will bring new liberties; new men will come up with nobler principles than their ancestors. There shall be no rent in this one garment of liberty; the world shall see that this Government, made and maintained by free men, intelligent and self-governed, is competent to all the functions of administration, within and without; and the nations of the earth that have long groaned in bondage, looking upon this spectacle of self-government, shall turn and follow the example; and the world itself shall begin to be disenthralled and redeemed. To that glorious day we are marching, you and I and all of us. Let us call in more; let us recruit our ranks, lift up again our banners, and sound once more the old trumpet note of liberty. The day dawns and the time hastens; but a little while and victory will be achieved, the conflict over, and then with one heart and one soul and one gladness, we will give thanks to the God of our Fathers who has guided the children through the wilderness and the sea and into the Promised land. [Protracted Cheers.]

At the close of the address, ROBERT D. BENEDICT, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Brooklyn here assembled tender their hearty thanks to their distinguished townsman, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, for the timely, eloquent and inspiriting discourse which he has delivered; and that they delight to recognize in him now as heretofore, a faithful energetic and undaunted leader in that great cause of human advancement to which his powers have long been devoted, from its intimate association with which his name derives its highest lustre, and in whose success the labors of his lifetime have come to their fruition.

Brief speeches were then made by S. B. CHITTENDEN and THEODORE TILTON, the latter of whom asserted more radical doctrines than those of Mr. BEECHER.

THE KNIGHTS OF ARABIA.

Arrest of their Chief Commander and Exposure of their Plans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

The arrest of H. R. H. McIVOR some time since on a charge that he belonged to the Knights of Arabia attracted but little attention at the time; but recent developments promise to make it an important feature of public interest. Every one knows that the Knights of Arabia is a secret Association, which has been organized only about three months, ostensibly as a grand emigration Society; but every one does not know that its real aim and object is treasonable toward the Government of the United States. It is, nevertheless, true, however, and I have the best possible authority for stating that the trials of BLANE in New-York, and McIVOR in New-Orleans, which are probably not far distant, will disclose to the public much that is startling, and conclusively prove the rebellious character of the organization. Col. McIVOR, who was arrested in the latter part of last month, had been watched for weeks previous, and was duped into disclosing some important facts to secret agents of the Government. Even after his guilt became thoroughly apparent he was allowed to go at large for about a fortnight, when finally Gen. SHERIDAN closed his wily meshes, and trapped the bird at an opportune moment, when he had on his person indubitable evidences not only of his own guilt, but that of others, in the shape of correspondence with parties in different parts of the United States and Europe.

McIVOR was a Captain, and afterwards a Major, in the Confederate army. He claims to be a Scotchman, and bears in his phisyognomy the characteristic points of that race; but his accent resembles that of the inhabitants of the North of Ireland. He also claims to have served in the British army during the Crimean war, and to have been educated as a soldier. He says that his share in the rebellion was purely professional; that he never fought against the United States on account of any feeling of animosity, but merely as a soldier; and that he does not now entertain any feeling of hostility toward that Government. His arrest in his opinion was caused by a feeling of personal hatred on the part of Gen. SHERIDAN toward him. He served for a time in the Liberal army of the Republic of Mexico as a Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, but was so unfortunate as to win the reputation of an Imperial spy, and according to his own statement his life was in danger from assassination on that account. For this reason he applied for permission to recruit soldiers for the Liberals in the United States and other countries. With this object in view he left Mexico and went to New-York, but failed to get a ship there as he had anticipated, and returned to New Orleans. On his arrival in this city he was told that he would be murdered if he returned to Mexico; and, to use his own words, he thought "life too precious and other obligations too sacred" to risk his neck again on the south side of the Rio Grande. He now boldly proclaims himself Colonel of the First Regiment K. A.

He is a man about six feet and two inches high, with an immense breadth of chest and great muscular development. His hair is light brown, and is worn close cut. His eyes are light blue, very large, and when he is excited they seem to be covered with a watery film which adds to their natural piercing brilliancy. His hands and feet are large; and all things considered, he is a man who would be noticed in a crowd, and generally accepted as one who had seen much hard usage. His bearing is that of a soldier, although there is somewhat of the bruiser in this general "make-up." He is evidently a man of more than ordinary information, but his manner of expression shows a lack of scholastic cultivation. He is much given to gesticulation, and when talking on any subject which interests him, uses oaths profusely. Otherwise he is impressively polite, and, in fact, is never rude beyond boisterousness.

He is confined in the military apartment of the Parish Prison in this city, and allowed all the privileges which the rules of the institution admit. These he facetiously denominates "the hospitalities of the place." His cell or room is on the second floor, and contains a single chair, one table and a wooden cot, such as is generally used in hospitals, on which is a straw mattress and several army blankets, and over which hangs an exceedingly dirty mosquito-bar.

Lieut. MURRILL, of the Tenth Colored Heavy Artillery, has charge of the prison, and speaks well of McIVOR'S general behavior. McIVOR professes to be satisfied that he is treated as well as circumstances will allow, but curses his former friends and acquaintances in the city as a pack of cowards, because they have not visited him since his confinement.

In referring to the Knights of Arabia, McIVOR admits that it is a grand fillibustering scheme, and therefore inimical to the laws of the United States, but places it on a par with Fenianism. He does not hesitate to say that the object of the organization is the capture of an unmentionable island, the subjugation of its inhabitants, and the establishment of an independent government by the captors. He also states that ex-officers of the United States army are members, and that its ramifications extend all over the country both north and south, although these are more ex-Confederates in it than any other class. He argues that the fifth paragraph of the bylaws, which mentions coffee, sugar, tobacco and cotton as the products of the "land of promise" proves that the object of the organization is not treasonable, as there is no coffee raised in this country. For the better information of your readers, I append a copy of the by-laws, furnished me by Col. McIVOR himself, and which he says were printed in New-York, and sent to him from that place for "discreet distribution:"

1. No man can become a K. A. unless sound in mind and body, (except by special permission of the Hon. G. C. K. A. or the Hon. G. Coun.,) for the better preservation of our order and the attainment of the grand object of the Order.
2. We, as K. A.'s pledge ourselves to aid, comfort and protect all K. A.'s, especially those who may be wounded in obtaining or achieving our grand object.
3. Great care must be taken that no unbeliever or outsider shall gain any insight into the mysteries or secrets of the order; but all K. A.'s will use their best endeavors toward the advancement of the order and the achievement of the grand object, by procuring candidates, who are good and tried men. Candidates will have to be vouched for by at least two Brother K. A.'s and balloted for. Five black balls will reject a candidate.
4. The candidates will have to pay one hundred dollars (cash) to the Captain of the company or the Secretary of the same; and the candidate will receive from the Secretary a K. A. bond for one hundred dollars in gold, with ten per cent. interest, payable ninety days after recognition of ——— by the United States or any other Government.
5. All K. A.'s will be entitled to one hundred acres of land; location of said land to be drawn for by lottery. Each K. A. will, as soon as possible, receive a land warrant to that effect. A description of land and climate can be had of any officer of the order. The products are coffee, sugar, tobacco and cotton.
6. All Secretaries and Captains will report weekly to headquarters. All moneys collected will be remitted weekly to headquarters. All Captains and Secretaries will report weekly to the Colonels of their regiments. Implicit obedience to orders will be required by all K. A.'s to all orders from headquarters and from all officers of the order. The Hon. G. C. K. A. trusts that all K. A.'s will see the necessity of this for the fulfillment of the *grand object* of the order.
7. Each encampment will be furnished with a charter duly signed and sealed, which will be their authority for initiating and enlisting candidates; without which any encampment will be unconstitutional, and null and void.
8. Thirty days' notice will be given to all K. A.'s, for final (work,) and promptness is expected; without it we can do nothing.
9. The use of initiation fees will be explained by application to any officer of the Order.
10. All candidates will be required to take the K. A. oath.
11. All laws, rules and regulations, adopted by any encampment, must be regularly indorsed and approved at the headquarters.
12. All encampments will have to furnish a fund for the private expenses of their own individual encampment. Silver badges of the order can be procured by application to Headquarters.
13. The Hon. Grand Council will be comprised of all the Cols. of the K. A., or at least three Cols., who shall have full power to appropriate moneys, and make laws for the good of our order, sanctioned by the Hon. G. C. K. A.
14. No moneys shall be expended, or laws passed without the sanction of the Hon. G. C. K. A. and the Hon. G. Coun. K. A.

By order of the Hon. G. C. K. A.
and Hon. G. Coun. K. A.

The abbreviation, "Hon. G. C. K. A." as will be readily inferred, signifies Honorable Grand Commander, Knights of Arabia, but his location is at present a matter of secrecy. Otherwise the by-laws need no explanation, as they are *apparently* free from any attempt at concealment, except as regards the locality of the "grand object." The Grand Council has met once for the purpose of promulgating these general by-laws "for the better rule and guidance of the order," and I have good reason to believe that McIVOR is their author.

When McIVOR will be tried is at present unknown, as his case has assumed a complicated aspect. He claims British protection as a subject of Her British Majesty, and the English Consul here has forwarded a statement of his case to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE in Washington, accompanied by a copy of the by-laws. Gen. SHERIDAN has also forwarded a statement to the Secretary of War, accompanied not only by the bylaws but very important documents in writing, including letters from DAVIS, BENJAMIN and other prominent personages of the rebellion, showing that McIVOR made several trips to Europe as a confidential agent of the Confederacy. Proof is not wanting that he was a rebel spy in our lines at times during the war.

Whatever may be said to the contrary your readers may rely on it that the Knights of Arabia are anything but true and loyal citizens to the Government.

E. P. B.

Italian Opera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Italian Opera opened to-night at the Academy of Music with the opera of "Crispino e la Comare." The Academy was crowded with a fashionable audience. Miss KELLOGG and the other artists were favorably received.

KENTUCKY.

The Detention of the United States Mail at Ghent—The Synod of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Opinion of the Military Commission in the case of the recent arrest of Dr. FARRIS, United States Mail Agent at Ghent, Ky., is just published, concluding that the parties who made the arrest and detained the mail steamer *Gen. Buell*, should be arrested and tried by competent authority.

The Synod of Kentucky, which has been in session at Henderson during the past week, has divided —99 members sustaining the Louisville Presbytery, and 57 indorsing the General Assembly.

Reopened and Established Post-offices.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The following offices have been reopened or established during the past week by the Post-office Department:

ESTABLISHED OFFICES.

Post-offices.	Postmasters.
Big Bend, La.	Z. Kimball.
Logansport, La.	A. Rainey.
Long Street, La.	Sterling Ansley.
Bonnee, La.	J. H. Buller.
Marthasville, La.	N. J. Lilly.
Fort Jessup, La.	John A. Gould.
Lima, La.	Miss Emilia Talley.
Madison, La.	Frederick Perrin, Jr.
Bertrand Prairie	Mrs. R. Hall.
Berwick, La.	M. H. Mooney.
Emerson's Station, Ind	Geo. A. Fuller.
Porter's Cross Roads, Ind.	Chas. A. Bell.
Hummick's Station, Ind.	Wm. T. Elliott.
Andrew Chapel, Tenn	Wm. B. Wilie.
Mercatano, Tenn	H. H. Ray.
Pegram's Station, Tenn	Robt. Pegram.
Abique, New-Mexico	A. J. Mauzanaries.
Oio, Idaho	O. P. Johnson.
Calabasas, Arizona	E. B. Fish.
Mojare City, Arizona	J. P. Beill.
Centreville, Nebraska	Geo. M. Crozier.
St. Frederick, Nebraska	Herman Utecht.
Fort Kearney, Nebraska	J. E. R. Key.
Dayton Centre, Iowa	Saml. S. Potter.
St. Sebald, Iowa	Geo. Schuchmann.
Wamego, Kansas	L. C. Prunty.
Pasy, Kansas	J. Tevil.
Centreville, Oregon	E. Jackson.
Rio Membres, New-Mexico	R. A. Sarle.

REOPENED OFFICES.

Stark, Ga.	R. G. Higgins.
Union Church, Miss.	James F. Cato.
Dublin, Ga.	J. J. Keene.
Elm Tree, Tenn.	J. L. T. Legate.
Sattelle, Tenn.	Thos. Davy.
Trinity Mills, Texas	F. J. Brown.
Nockenut, Texas	J. H. Blackaller.
Tidwell's Creek, Texas	J. L. Kennedy.
Prairie Mount, Texas	J. H. McAmis.
Waco, Texas	N. W. Harris.
Centre, Texas	B. Harkness.
Reed's Settlement, Texas	B. J. Hoskins.
Shelbyville, Texas	P. Belshee.
Pine Tree, Texas	J. M. Wilburn.
Union, Texas	J. Bryan.
Webster, Texas	Chas. B. Williams.
Bagdad, Texas	Mrs. E. Neinatz.
Evergreen, Texas	Thos. Jamison.
Double Horn, Texas	R. Richter.
Egypt, Texas	J. Smithson.
Blue Branch, Texas	W. Vance.
Fincastle, Texas	Martin Weaver.
Hempstead, Texas	R. M. Bozman.
Gussettville, Texas	Miss C. O'Hara.
Hancock, Texas	G. F. Pool.
Cedar Grove, Texas	R. Martin.
Carthage, Texas	J. M. Lambethe.
Eagle Lake, Texas	G. Good.
Garden Valley, Texas	Mrs. Ann Carmichael.
El Paso, Texas	J. S. Thayer.
Helena, Texas	L. B. Russell.
Ecleto, Texas	Miss S. A. Scanlan.
Clinton, Texas	Andrew Stephens.
Georgetown, Texas	E. H. Napier.
Corsicanna, Texas	A. H. Davis
Blanco, Texas	M. F. Bell.
Quasqueta, Iowa	Lewis Small.
Hazleton, Iowa	T. C. Nelson
Otsego, Iowa	H. S. Day
Guthrie Centre, Iowa	Chas. Huxley.
Hook's Point, Iowa	Alfred Roberts.
Iowa Falls, Iowa	G. W. Chapman.
Delante, Iowa	W. M. Brown.
Marengo, Iowa	W. Downard.
Talleyrand, Iowa	W. Senseny.
Albia, Iowa	Thos. Craig.
Milton, Texas	W. Gear.
Marion, Texas	H. Butler.
Mannan Mills, Texas	H. Polley.
Jena, Texas	W. McCraig.
Farmington, Texas	J. E. Stubs.
Macob, Texas	J. C. Freeman.
Kemp, Texas	Miss M. L. Allen.
Hope, Texas	A. Hoffee.
Kidds Mills, Texas	H. E. Pierce.
Midway, Texas	J. T. Rockwood.
Lineaville, Texas	L. Midget.
Linn Flatt, Texas	R. H. Liles.
Milan, Texas	A. Moses.
Mission Valley, Texas	Mrs. M. Brown.
Lexington, Texas	H. J. Hester.
Laredo, Texas	E. R. Greenleaf.
Mount Pleasant, Texas	W. P. Haley.
Pleasant Farm, Mo.	R. Messersmith.
Tuscumbia, Mo.	Wm. Hackney.
Georgetown, Mo.	T. C. Hill.
Glencoe, Mo.	S. E. Richardson.
Forsyth, Mo.	J. J. Brown.
Decatur, Nebraska	George W. Ira.
Fremont, Nebraska	B. G. Turner.
Brownsville, Nebraska	W. W. Hackney.
Buchanan, Nebraska	Isaac Albertson.
Washoe City, Nevada	O. H. Gailup.

DISCONTINUED OFFICES.

Oat Meal, Texas; Price's Creek, Texas.

DISASNERS AT SEA.

Loss of the Brig Alpine—Five Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 15.

The steamer *Merrimack*, which arrived here to-day, rescued eight persons from the brig *Alpine*, in lat. 29° 19', from Frankfort, Me., for Cardenas, with a cargo of lumber. The *Alpine* had foremast and everything attached thereto, rudder, hatches, &c., gone. The following are the names of those saved and lost:

SAVED.

Capt. F. KELLMAN and wife.
H. W. HARDY, seaman.
J. HARDY, seaman.
J. B. MAYNARD.
E. ROGER.
C. L. LAMAR, (whose leg is broken.)

LOST.

C. C. JOHNSON, mate.
THOMAS COSTELLO, second mate.
JAS. G. MURNELL, seaman.
C. B. INONE, seaman.
J. D. PEASE, seaman.

The steamer *Merrimack* towed into Key West the brig *J. P. Brown*, from Newport, R. I., for Havana, dismasted and with no sails. Both brigs were dismantled on the 2d inst.

PENSACOLA, Monday, Oct. 15.

The United States steamer *Newbern*, from New-York *via* Key West, reports having picked up on the 8th inst., off the coast of Georgia, the captain, second mate and seamen of the British bark *Ambrosine*, for Queenstown. She was in a severe hurricane, and went to pieces on the 6th. The captain and crew were forwarded from Key West to New-York. The *Ambrosine* cleared from this port on the 19th with a cargo of timber and deals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Sarah Evans*, from Tampa Bay for New-York, was spoken by the schooner *St. James*, from Corpus Christi, yesterday morning, 15 miles E. S. E. from Cape Henry, disabled, both masts gone, trying to make Hampton Roads with jury-mast rigged. The gunboat *Lenape* has gone to her assistance.

The schooner *George L. Green*, from Georgetown, arrived at Norfolk this morning leaking badly from the effects of the storm.

An unknown brig went ashore near Chincoteague beach yesterday noon.

The storm has prevailed with great violence along the coast, according to all accounts, and intelligence of numerous marine disasters is expected. It blew heavily last night from the northwest, and the sea was breaking inside the Capes in seven fathoms of water.

Disaster to the Schooner R. G. Porter.

SQUAN, Monday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *R. G. Porter*, of and from Providence for Philadelphia, is ashore sixteen miles north of Barnegat, in ballast, high and dry on the beach.

Wreck of the Schooner Catharine Beal.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Catharine Beal*, of Ellsworth, was totally wrecked on Trundy's Reef in the storm of yesterday. Her crew were landed at Cape Cottage. The vessel went to pieces.

CANADA.

Cabinet Meeting on the Confederation Scheme—Arrival of Military Stores.

OTTAWA, C. W., Monday, Oct. 15.

A full Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, to take final action in regard to the Confederation scheme, and to discuss the instructions that are to be given to the delegates to England.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Oct. 15.

Petitions to the Queen to defer the Confederation question until the new Parliament is called to settle the details, particularly the School question, are to be extensively circulated.

A cargo of military stores, chiefly WESTLEY RICHARDS' muskets and carbines, have arrived.

The duty on imports for the last three months amounts to over $1,500,000, being an increase of $350,000 over the same period last year.

Heavy Northeast Gale.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 15.

A heavy northeast gale is prevailing on this coast.

The steamers *Oriental*, *George Upsold*, *William P. Clyde* and *William Tibbitts*, for Southern ports, went to sea yesterday.

The steamer *Montreal*, for Portland, started this morning, but returned on account of the gale.

New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 15.

Sailed, French corvette *Adonis*, for Vera Cruz, and steamer *Victor*, for New-York.

Arrived, steamers *Merrimack*, *Geo. Washington* and *Huntsville*, from New-York.

The Connecticut Insane Asylum.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, Oct. 15.

The Connecticut State Insane Hospital, for the establishment of which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, was located at this place by the Board of Trustees assembled here to-day.

The Steamer Metis.

WOOD'S HOLE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The steamer *Metis*, from New-York for Boston, is at anchor off here.

The Cholera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 15.

During the forty-eight hours ending at 2 o'clock to-day, eighty-seven cases of cholera and twenty-one deaths have been reported.

Marine.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 15.

The brig *Martha*, in crossing St. John's Bar, struck twice, and was badly injured.

Five schooners and two brigs are waiting up the river to go to sea.

Important Legal Decision.

From the Livingston (Ala.) Journal.

The case of the heirs of H. H. HARRIS, contesting the final settlement of Soc. PARKER, Administrator, which was tried and argued at great length some time ago, before Hon. GEORGE B. SAUNDERS, Probate Judge of Sumter County, and which was held up by him for consideration, has been decided in favor of the Administrator. By this decision, so far as this Court is concerned, the following principles are settled:

1. The ordinance of the State Convention, and the different acts of the Legislature, for the protection of administrators, executors and guardians are valid; and investments made by them in good faith, in late Confederate securities, under color of law, will now be upheld; the loss falling upon the estate, and not upon such executors, administrators or guardians.

2. Contracts made during the war, which recognized the lawfulness of Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes, and which were then valid, will not now be pronounced void.

3. Collections of debts due an estate by the personal representative, in Confederate Treasury Notes, will be upheld if made in good faith, even though the debt was due before the war, and the notes became worthless in the hands of the administrator.

4. Where rights had already vested before the surrender, or acts have been performed under the laws then in force, the public policy which existed at the time such rights accrued, and not present public policy, will control the question of their legality; and loyalty to the National Government does not require interference with such past transactions, if honestly made, and in accordance with the laws of the State at the time.

5. The administrator in this case, having in good faith sold a large amount of cotton, by the advice and order of the Probate Court, in 1863, for a fair price, and having taken a note for the purchase money from the purchaser, which was delivered to the guardian of the heirs, and afterward collected by the guardian in Confederate money, he is not liable to account again for said cotton; although the sale was made with reference to the market price in Confederate money.

6. The administrator, having distributed in kind to the heirs all the specie and bank notes of the estate, is not now chargeable with the same.

The counsel employed in the foregoing case were: for the heirs, T. R. Cornick, Esq., Reuben Chapman, Jr., Hon. A. A. Coleman, A. W. Cockrell, Esq., and Judge S. F. Rice. For the Administrator—Thomas Cobbs, Esq., E. W. Smith, Esq., T. B. Wetmore, Esq., P. G. Nash, Esq., and Judge Wm. M. Brooks.

Visit to Jefferson Davis.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a nephew of Mr. DAVIS, written to a friend, and dated Newport, Sept. 13.

"After parting with you, I came direcly to Fortress Monroe, thence to New-York and this place. I remained two days with my uncle; found him brave in spirit but feeble in body, and not at all hopeful of a speedy release. Never was I more impressed with the dignity of his character than during the few hours I have passed with him in prison. Calm, brave, and firm in his convictions of the rectitude of his past conduct, he asks only for the opportunity of a public trial to justify himself before the world. This, I fear, will never be accorded him. The only thing then left him will be to vindicate himself and the people he represented through the medium of a publication of the history of our struggle.

Mrs. DAVIS is living comfortably in the fort with one of her children. She does not expect now, nor do I think there is the least probability of a trial in October."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR steady—Sales 500 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 25. WHEAT—sales 50,000 bushels at $2 00 for No. 2 Western Spring, $3 00 for White Michigan, $3 05 for White Kentucky, $1 92½ for Milwaukee Spring, per sample. CORN firm; sales 100,000 bushels, opening at 84c., and closing firm at 85c. for No. 1 mixed. OATS quiet; held at 51c.@52c. for No. 2 Western. BARLEY dull; held at $1 12½@$1 16 for 4-rowed State. RYE quiet. PORK, LARD, and WHISKY unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; to New-York, Wheat 16c., Corn 13c., carriers asking an advance. RECEIPTS for 48 hours; Flour, 16,059 bbls., Wheat, 288,618 bushels, Corn, 600,984 bushels, Oats, 145,282 bushels, Barley, 41,639 bushels, Rye, 21,500 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,140 bbls. Wheat, 121,410 bushels, Corn, 69,700 bushels, Oats, 33,350 bushels, Barley, 33,680 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR steady; sales, 1,200 bbls. WHEAT dull; sales 7,500 bushels choice White Canada, to arrive, at $3, and 1,150 bushels Milwaukee Club, by sample, at $2. BARLEY active; sales 75,000 bushels Canada at $1 18@$1 20 for Toronto, and $1 20 for Bay Quinte. RYE scarce; sales 4,000 bushels Canada and State at $1 22. CANAL FREIGHTS steady.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in price of English Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, also Ingrain Carpets, at 87½c., $1, $1 25 per yard; Oil-Cloths, 18 feet wide, also 4-4 Oil-Cloths, at 62c. per yard; English Druggets, four yards wide; French Window Shades, Piano and Tables Covers, Rugs, Mats, Church and Office Carpets, at low prices. N. B.—Mr. Anderson does not sell American Brussels. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, has a magnificent assortment of Fall and Winter styles. We know a gentleman who went there and could scarcely be recognized by his friends afterward, so decidedly was his appearance improved by one of KNOX'S hats. The effect is wonderful.

[Advertisement.]

Young America is now ready, boys and girls. Hurrah! Hurrah!! A most entertaining, instructive and beautiful magazine, with stories, poems, splendid engravings, toys, puzzles, &c. Fifteen cents, with a beautiful picture.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 15.—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, &c.*—Isaac Kohn, wife and 3 children, Bertha Kohn, Marie Doenck and 3 children, L. Ehrhardt, L. Strauss, Mary Nagel, F. G. Hinrich and wife, F. Landemann, wife and 4 children, Otto Erk, A. Kastor, wife and 2 children, J. S. Kohler, Agnes Priehn, J. W. Haas, S. Marx, Soph. Steinbergh and child, W. H. Rittler and wife, T. H. Ammann, T. J. Bothof, Marie Greiner, Jos. Hoffman, Johann Korckmann, Casper Gruber, Michael Hardt, Hugo Nebls, Max Preuss, Jacob Burkhardt, Louis, Caroline, Carl and Fanny Meath, Rudolph Fischer, Marianne Uchlinger, Theo. Wurmb, Carl Tilfs, and others in 2d cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 12 | Sun sets....... 5 19 | Moon sets.....11 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 18 | Gov. Island. 1 08 | Hell Gate...... 2 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Goshawk, (Br.,) Robinson, St. George, N. B., Edmiston Bros.; J. A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Audubon, Thacher, San Francisco, Merchant & Co.

Barks Pleiades, Wells, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Speedwell, Patten, Gibraltar, Bassett & Nickerson; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson; Rachel, Norton, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Nellie Ware, Ware, Manzanilla, Moss & Ward; Florence, ———, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough.

Schooners J. P. Burnett, Watson, Charleston, Young & Cowan; A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, Newport and Boston, Miller & Houghton; John Sanderson, (Br.,) Carroll, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg Sept. 30, via Southampton Oct. 3, with mdse. and 680 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Kolon, Jasper, Machias 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Jeddie, Fanning, Lubec 5 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham 18 hours, with nails to the Parker Mills.

Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Wyman, St. John, N. B., 5 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Wellington, [illegible], Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Marian Gage, Sheppard, Sydney, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Sahwa, Wright, Machias, with spars.

Schr. Triphenia, Nickerson, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, ———, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Hartford.

WIND—At sunset, N.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Arr. brig Simoda, from London.

Miscellaneous.

Steamer Silver Cloud, from Galveston for Houston, sunk in Buffalo Bayou 3d inst., is lying in about 12 feet of water. Her cargo, which was a very valuable one, being most of it by the steamer Trade Wind, from New-York, and L. C. Harris, from New-Orleans, was being gotten up and put on flatboats, all more or less damaged. The boat may be saved.

Brig Alpine, Kellman, from Frankfort, Me., for Cardenas, experienced the hurricane of the 2d inst., losing foremast and everything attached, rudder, hatches, &c., also five men, including 1st and 2d officers. She was fallen in with in lat. 19 19 by the steamer Merrimac, from New-York for New-Orleans, which took off the Captain and five seamen.

Brig S. P. Brown, from Newport, R. I., for Havana, was dismasted in the gale of the 2d inst. She was subsequently fallen in with by steamer Merrimac, and towed into Key West.

The damaged cargo by the steamer Trade Wind, from New-York, at Galveston, was being sold at that place on 5th inst.

Schr. R. G. Porter, of and from Providence, in ballast for Philadelphia, is ashore high and dry 16 miles N. of Barnegat.

Schr. Orville, of and from Bath, Me., for Lingan, C. B., before reported, was totally lost on Scatterie 22d ult.

An herm. brig was seen 10 miles S. of Fornwicks 12th inst., apparently just gone on.

Schr. Catharine Beal, of Ellsworth, was totally wrecked on Trinidy Reef in the storm of 14th inst.; crew saved.

The U. S. practice-ship Sabine towed through Hell Gate this morning. She is bound to New-London.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

ALMOST A MILLION

IN A MOMENT!

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO THE

FORTUNATE SHAREHOLDERS!

OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF NOBLE PAINTINGS,

THE MOST SPLENDID PREMIUMS

EVER OFFERED

BY ANY ART UNION IN THE WORLD

THE END RAPIDLY APPROACHING!

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

VALUE, $600,000.

THE REMAINING PREMIUMS CONSIST OF OVER

THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS

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LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART,

Ever for exhibition or sale at any one period.

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

PRICE OF SHARES, $5.

A MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING

FOR EACH PURCHASER OF A SHARE.

THE CHROMOGRAPH,

"THE AMERICAN AUTUMN,"

WILL SPEEDILY BE READY FOR DELIVERY,

AT THE TIME OF THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS, the Subscription Book will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. and Q. Railroad.
E. G. HALL, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAS. H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number, will have the sole management.

SPECIAL CARD.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the proprietor.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY IN NEW-YORK,
No. 625 (Art Institute) Broadway.
BRANCH AGENCY,
H. C. ROOT & ANTHONY, STATIONERS,
No. 21 Nassau-st., near Wall.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 194 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,
T. B. PUGH,
No. 1,305 Chestnut-st.

N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prizes, see published Catalogue.

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all the NEW PATTERNS, at
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

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HOLLAND, by case, piece, or at retail.
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